

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
St. Cloud, MN MSA

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St. Cloud, MN MSA**

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CONTENTS

	Page
List of Statistical Tables	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.)	1
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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance	F-1
G. Maps	G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	31
2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	10	14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	34
5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	35
6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	41
7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	14	18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	49
8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57
9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	21	20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65
10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29	21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	66
11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	30		

Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	85
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	93
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	94
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	95
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	96
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	97
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	73	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	98
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	99
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	100
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	101
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	102

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990	103	45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	104
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	105

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables	I-2
User Notes	I-3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units), Vacancy characteristics	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

1-2

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989.....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA		
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas			121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
				130	Decatur, AL MSA
				131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA			250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA		
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA			262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA		
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			322	Topeka, KS MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			324	Tulsa, OK MSA
		295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
		299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA				
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA			343	York, PA MSA
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text “How to Use This Census Report” for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BENTON COUNTY, MN	
202.01 -----	202 (pt.)
	211 (pt.)
202.02 -----	202 (pt.)
211 -----	211 (pt.)
SHERBURNE COUNTY, MN	
313 -----	313 (pt.)
314 -----	313 (pt.)
	314
STEARNS COUNTY, MN	
3.01 -----	3 (pt.)
3.02 -----	3 (pt.)
	4 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
	114 (pt.)
5 -----	5 (pt.)
6.01 -----	3 (pt.)
	5 (pt.)
	6 (pt.)
6.02 -----	6 (pt.)
7.01 -----	7
	8 (pt.)
8.01 -----	8 (pt.)
9.01 -----	8 (pt.)
	9 (pt.)
10.01 -----	9 (pt.)
	10
104.01 -----	104 (pt.)
104.02 -----	104 (pt.)
104.03 -----	104 (pt.)
105 -----	105 (pt.)
106 -----	105 (pt.)
	106
113.01 -----	113 (pt.)
113.02 -----	113 (pt.)
113.03 -----	113 (pt.)
114 -----	114 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BENTON COUNTY, MN	
202 -----	202.01 (pt.)
	202.02
211 -----	202.01 (pt.)
	211
SHERBURNE COUNTY, MN	
313 -----	313
	314 (pt.)
314 -----	314 (pt.)
STEARNS COUNTY, MN	
3 -----	3.01
	3.02 (pt.)
	6.01 (pt.)
4 -----	3.02 (pt.)
	4 (pt.)
5 -----	5
	6.01 (pt.)
6 -----	6.01 (pt.)
	6.02
7 -----	7.01 (pt.)
8 -----	7.01 (pt.)
	8.01
	9.01 (pt.)
9 -----	9.01 (pt.)
	10.01 (pt.)
10 -----	10.01 (pt.)
104 -----	104.01
	104.02
	104.03
105 -----	105
	106 (pt.)
106 -----	106 (pt.)
113 -----	113.01
	113.02
	113.03
114 -----	4 (pt.)
	114

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Benton County			Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Benton County	
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5 670.7	1 057.5	4.6	1 130.7	110.5	5.5	3 482.5	27.5	16.4	11.0
Square miles	2 189.4	408.3	1.8	436.6	42.7	2.1	1 344.6	10.6	6.3	4.3
AGE										
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950	41 945	11 143	5 246	118 791	37 616	7 983	6 408
Under 5 years	15 272	2 641	477	3 648	1 032	242	8 983	2 306	759	511
5 to 9 years	16 731	2 788	420	3 976	1 080	250	9 967	2 256	720	458
10 to 14 years	15 280	2 413	291	3 732	977	251	9 135	1 858	568	338
15 to 19 years	16 194	1 966	331	3 262	875	399	10 966	3 735	447	360
20 to 24 years	21 025	2 774	1 125	3 628	759	1 552	14 623	8 160	640	1 149
25 to 34 years	32 609	5 688	1 295	7 673	2 149	824	19 248	6 317	1 667	1 388
35 to 44 years	26 112	4 024	646	6 736	1 816	553	15 352	4 240	1 108	712
45 to 54 years	16 011	2 437	365	3 971	1 086	352	9 603	2 480	598	421
55 to 64 years	12 719	1 940	326	2 341	559	274	8 438	2 486	503	362
65 to 74 years	10 330	1 733	325	1 652	404	212	6 945	2 152	454	350
75 to 84 years	6 266	1 171	262	943	275	204	4 152	1 274	321	272
85 years and over	2 372	610	87	383	131	133	1 379	352	198	87
3 and 4 years	6 368	1 047	177	1 551	420	105	3 770	939	304	189
16 years and over	140 880	21 956	4 716	29 912	7 867	4 455	89 012	30 861	5 848	5 049
18 years and over	135 550	21 141	4 607	28 627	7 529	4 363	85 782	30 165	5 682	4 930
21 years and over	122 435	19 911	4 256	26 669	7 036	3 835	75 855	25 168	5 399	4 562
60 years and over	25 178	4 440	829	4 106	1 062	696	16 632	5 031	1 213	882
62 years and over	22 729	4 059	765	3 636	960	631	15 034	4 545	1 118	810
Median	28.3	29.2	26.9	28.7	29.0	24.7	27.9	25.6	29.9	27.1
Female	95 077	15 336	3 208	20 497	5 605	2 344	59 244	19 317	4 131	3 448
Under 5 years	7 389	1 264	231	1 778	489	107	4 347	1 123	361	252
5 to 9 years	8 098	1 373	204	1 909	496	120	4 816	1 110	351	223
10 to 14 years	7 385	1 191	167	1 795	476	128	4 399	875	285	191
15 to 19 years	8 172	991	198	1 584	442	138	5 597	2 105	223	211
20 to 24 years	9 957	1 421	621	1 574	379	521	6 962	4 029	314	630
25 to 34 years	16 091	2 827	651	3 809	1 076	354	9 455	3 086	855	704
35 to 44 years	12 769	1 978	322	3 279	904	272	7 512	2 133	558	358
45 to 54 years	7 932	1 222	199	1 880	536	182	4 830	1 296	311	228
55 to 64 years	6 400	977	172	1 148	271	154	4 275	1 292	274	190
65 to 74 years	5 525	952	199	873	241	123	3 700	1 196	254	210
75 to 84 years	3 718	715	176	580	187	137	2 423	821	204	183
85 years and over	1 641	425	68	288	108	108	928	251	141	68
3 and 4 years	3 060	509	87	747	207	46	1 804	460	146	94
16 years and over	70 850	11 313	2 584	14 671	4 055	1 966	44 866	16 062	3 092	2 756
18 years and over	68 284	10 917	2 521	14 049	3 886	1 932	43 318	15 721	3 011	2 691
21 years and over	61 613	10 268	2 300	13 153	3 636	1 757	38 192	12 930	2 864	2 462
60 years and over	14 102	2 557	522	2 331	667	452	9 214	2 955	729	549
62 years and over	12 837	2 368	490	2 091	614	413	8 378	2 681	680	515
Median	29.1	29.7	27.1	29.4	29.8	28.7	28.7	26.1	30.8	27.3
Male	95 844	14 849	2 742	21 448	5 538	2 902	59 547	18 299	3 852	2 960
Median age	27.6	28.6	26.7	27.9	28.2	23.9	27.2	25.2	29.1	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950	41 945	11 143	5 246	118 791	37 616	7 983	6 408
In households	182 177	29 601	5 887	40 701	10 927	4 265	111 875	33 929	7 755	6 345
Householder	64 354	10 935	2 657	13 643	3 732	1 659	39 776	13 610	2 929	2 822
Family householder	46 043	7 562	1 376	10 715	2 974	955	27 766	7 560	2 069	1 507
Nonfamily householder	18 311	3 373	1 281	2 928	758	704	12 010	6 050	860	1 315
Living alone	13 248	2 617	868	2 073	598	333	8 558	3 798	694	899
Spouse	39 398	6 305	969	9 357	2 512	786	23 736	5 813	1 694	1 086
Child	64 732	10 495	1 515	15 181	4 205	1 059	39 056	8 842	2 668	1 676
Other relatives	3 128	536	124	698	140	83	1 894	714	149	134
Nonrelatives	10 565	1 330	622	1 822	338	678	7 413	4 950	315	627
Institutionalized persons	2 807	483	—	1 056	177	854	1 268	650	190	—
Other persons in group quarters	5 937	101	63	188	39	127	5 648	3 037	38	63
Persons per household	2.83	2.71	2.22	2.98	2.93	2.57	2.81	2.49	2.65	2.25
Persons per family	3.33	3.29	2.90	3.36	3.31	3.02	3.33	3.03	3.18	2.92
Persons 65 years and over	18 968	3 514	674	2 978	810	549	12 476	3 778	973	709
In households	17 174	3 017	623	2 639	693	355	11 518	3 523	802	658
Householder	12 085	2 183	485	1 811	490	249	8 091	2 557	579	507
Nonfamily householder	5 701	1 144	319	798	256	118	3 759	1 352	299	325
Living alone	5 525	1 127	313	774	253	115	3 624	1 292	296	319
Spouse	4 260	702	117	687	171	91	2 871	802	192	128
Other relatives	665	118	18	118	29	13	429	116	26	20
Nonrelatives	164	14	3	23	3	2	127	48	5	3
Institutionalized persons	1 431	440	—	230	116	94	761	243	165	—
Other persons in group quarters	363	57	51	109	1	100	197	12	6	51
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	46 043	7 562	1 376	10 715	2 974	955	27 766	7 560	2 069	1 507
With own children under 18 years	25 967	4 296	723	6 385	1 834	441	15 286	3 783	1 170	788
Number of own children under 18 years	53 700	8 796	1 281	12 854	3 548	837	32 050	7 125	2 234	1 411
Married-couple families	39 398	6 305	969	9 357	2 512	786	23 736	5 813	1 694	1 086
With own children under 18 years	21 923	3 501	444	5 473	1 491	360	12 949	2 762	937	500
Number of own children under 18 years	46 853	7 462	825	11 304	2 982	722	28 087	5 471	1 870	935
Female householder, no husband present	4 738	897	332	930	343	139	2 911	1 386	280	343
With own children under 18 years	3 142	616	242	657	269	70	1 869	884	185	250
Number of own children under 18 years	5 427	1 037	397	1 155	458	100	3 235	1 456	291	415
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	71 433	10 835	2 156	15 574	3 910	2 514	45 024	14 987	2 802	2 319
Never married	25 669	3 326	892	4 649	999	1 491	17 694	7 722	788	929
Now married, except separated	40 419	6 443	988	9 638	2 581	888	24 338	6 092	1 741	1 108
Separated	608	95	27	171	57	32	342	145	21	27
Widowed	1 251	265	48	207	48	25	779	222	67	48
Divorced	3 486	706	201	909	225	78	1 871	806	185	207
Females 15 years and over	72 205	11 508	2 606	15 015	4 144	1 989	45 682	16 209	3 134	2 782
Never married	20 630	2 754	958	3 314	792	895	14 562	7 421	709	989
Now married, except separated	40 180	6 436	997	9 537	2 567	805	24 207	5 965	1 726	1 116
Separated	679	118	41	180	69	18	381	168	30	43
Widowed	6 638	1 386	313	1 051	381	168	4 201	1 460	418	323
Divorced	4 078	814	297	933	335	103	2 331	1 195	251	311

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	4.6	362.4	189.4	290.8	187.4	16.4	6.5	259.0	18.9
Square miles	—	1.8	139.9	73.1	112.3	72.4	6.3	2.5	100.0	7.3
AGE										
All persons	—	5 950	4 777	6 330	2 310	2 377	7 983	458	4 735	4 947
Under 5 years	—	477	393	667	164	147	759	34	366	274
5 to 9 years	—	420	500	629	251	230	720	38	502	288
10 to 14 years	—	291	485	526	252	244	568	47	450	291
15 to 19 years	—	331	364	358	223	214	447	29	326	335
20 to 24 years	—	1 125	236	462	139	148	640	24	230	1 092
25 to 34 years	—	1 295	694	1 276	314	349	1 667	93	765	759
35 to 44 years	—	646	621	888	318	377	1 108	66	768	612
45 to 54 years	—	365	410	513	211	284	598	56	520	406
55 to 64 years	—	326	356	368	162	189	503	36	375	311
65 to 74 years	—	325	360	274	168	127	454	25	279	236
75 to 84 years	—	262	238	193	88	59	321	10	125	210
85 years and over	—	87	120	176	20	9	198	—	29	133
3 and 4 years	—	177	150	265	80	59	304	12	176	120
16 years and over	—	4 716	3 304	4 445	1 600	1 710	5 848	333	3 365	4 033
18 years and over	—	4 607	3 147	4 261	1 509	1 612	5 682	323	3 208	3 931
21 years and over	—	4 256	2 988	4 077	1 382	1 503	5 399	306	3 033	3 574
60 years and over	—	829	892	819	352	282	1 213	53	621	747
62 years and over	—	765	823	752	316	240	1 118	45	543	673
Median	—	26.9	31.0	29.1	29.4	30.8	29.9	31.3	31.8	26.7
Female	—	3 208	2 401	3 126	1 093	1 137	4 131	240	2 340	2 551
Under 5 years	—	231	178	319	83	71	361	21	176	124
5 to 9 years	—	204	255	301	113	130	351	19	235	132
10 to 14 years	—	167	214	263	118	120	285	24	226	149
15 to 19 years	—	198	201	161	105	90	223	13	165	157
20 to 24 years	—	621	117	233	56	71	314	9	111	534
25 to 34 years	—	651	328	619	162	159	855	53	402	375
35 to 44 years	—	322	313	423	144	182	558	36	386	314
45 to 54 years	—	199	198	245	100	140	311	29	237	211
55 to 64 years	—	172	183	180	73	77	274	18	190	174
65 to 74 years	—	199	201	139	82	66	254	11	132	133
75 to 84 years	—	176	135	120	47	26	204	7	64	140
85 years and over	—	68	78	123	10	5	141	—	16	108
3 and 4 years	—	87	75	121	41	32	146	7	82	53
16 years and over	—	2 584	1 697	2 212	761	795	3 092	172	1 680	2 116
18 years and over	—	2 521	1 616	2 130	715	754	3 011	170	1 606	2 076
21 years and over	—	2 300	1 529	2 047	658	708	2 864	162	1 507	1 892
60 years and over	—	522	502	468	177	132	729	27	307	476
62 years and over	—	490	474	428	155	116	680	25	272	432
Median	—	27.1	32.3	29.6	29.2	30.3	30.8	31.3	31.6	29.0
Male	—	2 742	2 376	3 204	1 217	1 240	3 852	218	2 395	2 396
Median age	—	26.7	29.8	28.5	29.6	31.3	29.1	31.3	31.9	25.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	5 950	4 777	6 330	2 310	2 377	7 983	458	4 735	4 947
In households	—	5 887	4 667	6 147	2 310	2 377	7 755	458	4 710	4 708
Householder	—	2 657	1 603	2 151	695	735	2 929	165	1 553	1 797
Family householder	—	1 376	1 203	1 597	567	619	2 069	131	1 282	1 075
Nonfamily householder	—	1 281	400	554	128	116	860	34	271	722
Living alone	—	868	367	455	116	86	694	31	208	349
Spouse	—	969	1 040	1 397	511	577	1 694	117	1 187	898
Child	—	1 515	1 860	2 300	1 029	962	2 668	161	1 745	1 232
Other relatives	—	124	83	88	38	44	149	10	88	98
Nonrelatives	—	622	81	211	37	59	315	5	137	683
Institutionalized persons	—	—	110	183	—	—	190	—	25	112
Other persons in group quarters	—	63	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	127
Persons per household	—	2.22	2.91	2.86	3.32	3.23	2.65	2.78	3.03	2.62
Persons per family	—	2.90	3.48	3.37	3.78	3.56	3.18	3.20	3.36	3.07
Persons 65 years and over	—	674	718	643	276	195	973	35	433	579
In households	—	623	615	471	276	195	802	35	413	385
Householder	—	485	445	341	187	124	579	22	275	268
Nonfamily householder	—	319	225	186	68	41	299	6	95	123
Living alone	—	313	223	182	68	39	296	6	91	120
Spouse	—	117	149	103	74	56	192	11	122	100
Other relatives	—	18	18	26	14	14	26	2	12	15
Nonrelatives	—	3	3	1	1	1	5	—	4	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	103	172	—	—	165	—	20	94
Other persons in group quarters	—	51	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	100
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	1 376	1 203	1 597	567	619	2 069	131	1 282	1 075
With own children under 18 years	—	723	684	984	320	350	1 170	65	694	506
Number of own children under 18 years	—	1 281	1 587	2 025	789	750	2 234	130	1 476	977
Married-couple families	—	969	1 040	1 397	511	577	1 694	117	1 187	898
With own children under 18 years	—	444	586	845	297	336	937	56	637	423
Number of own children under 18 years	—	825	1 404	1 788	743	722	1 870	110	1 376	859
Female householder, no husband present	—	332	112	117	29	16	280	11	53	142
With own children under 18 years	—	242	71	93	10	7	185	8	34	72
Number of own children under 18 years	—	397	139	160	20	12	291	18	61	103
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	2 156	1 645	2 265	864	940	2 802	163	1 714	1 948
Never married	—	892	443	586	282	298	788	37	388	922
Now married, except separated	—	988	1 065	1 428	518	583	1 741	120	1 210	929
Separated	—	27	13	22	7	5	21	—	16	11
Widowed	—	48	46	71	20	13	67	—	29	26
Divorced	—	201	78	158	37	41	185	6	71	60
Females 15 years and over	—	2 606	1 754	2 243	779	816	3 134	176	1 703	2 146
Never married	—	958	334	389	173	160	709	31	311	930
Now married, except separated	—	997	1 063	1 425	522	584	1 726	119	1 212	918
Separated	—	41	19	23	1	2	30	2	16	18
Widowed	—	313	258	271	66	50	418	10	97	174
Divorced	—	297	80	135	17	20	251	14	67	106

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County				Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	110.5	.2	5.0	.3	179.8	276.4	258.8	285.7	14.0	
Square miles	42.7	.1	1.9	.1	69.4	106.7	99.9	110.3	5.4	
AGE										
All persons	11 143	—	4 504	742	6 549	3 026	4 735	10 803	443	
Under 5 years	1 032	—	242	—	608	288	366	1 080	32	
5 to 9 years	1 080	—	250	—	676	299	502	1 131	38	
10 to 14 years	977	—	251	—	690	272	450	1 052	40	
15 to 19 years	875	—	293	106	556	248	326	816	42	
20 to 24 years	759	—	1 062	490	322	136	230	599	30	
25 to 34 years	2 149	—	702	122	1 184	540	765	2 154	57	
35 to 44 years	1 816	—	532	21	1 114	556	768	1 849	80	
45 to 54 years	1 086	—	350	2	693	326	520	938	56	
55 to 64 years	559	—	273	1	341	192	375	562	38	
65 to 74 years	404	—	212	—	246	119	279	368	24	
75 to 84 years	275	—	204	—	91	42	125	200	6	
85 years and over	131	—	133	—	28	8	29	54	—	
3 and 4 years	420	—	105	—	265	114	176	456	15	
16 years and over	7 867	—	3 713	742	4 446	2 096	3 365	7 363	320	
18 years and over	7 529	—	3 630	733	4 205	1 987	3 208	7 034	301	
21 years and over	7 036	—	3 291	544	3 963	1 897	3 033	6 622	283	
60 years and over	1 062	—	696	—	521	264	621	891	51	
62 years and over	960	—	631	—	457	228	543	775	42	
Median	29.0	—	26.4	22.8	29.1	30.2	31.8	28.8	31.8	
Female	5 605	—	2 343	1	3 186	1 452	2 340	5 362	208	
Under 5 years	489	—	107	—	311	139	176	539	17	
5 to 9 years	496	—	120	—	317	146	235	583	12	
10 to 14 years	476	—	128	—	328	119	226	497	21	
15 to 19 years	442	—	138	—	272	118	165	430	19	
20 to 24 years	379	—	520	1	159	74	111	316	14	
25 to 34 years	1 076	—	354	—	595	285	402	1 076	21	
35 to 44 years	904	—	272	—	547	266	386	862	42	
45 to 54 years	536	—	182	—	315	138	237	443	29	
55 to 64 years	271	—	154	—	152	88	190	273	20	
65 to 74 years	241	—	123	—	123	53	132	191	10	
75 to 84 years	187	—	137	—	49	22	64	118	3	
85 years and over	108	—	108	—	18	4	16	34	—	
3 and 4 years	207	—	46	—	132	54	82	219	7	
16 years and over	4 055	—	1 965	1	2 166	1 009	1 680	3 644	151	
18 years and over	3 886	—	1 931	1	2 047	961	1 606	3 472	145	
21 years and over	3 636	—	1 756	1	1 932	918	1 507	3 267	136	
60 years and over	667	—	452	—	269	123	307	489	24	
62 years and over	614	—	413	—	240	105	272	428	19	
Median	29.8	—	28.7	24.5	28.8	29.7	31.6	28.3	35.0	
Male	5 538	—	2 161	741	3 363	1 574	2 395	5 441	235	
Median age	28.2	—	25.0	22.8	29.2	30.7	31.9	29.2	29.9	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	11 143	—	4 504	742	6 549	3 026	4 735	10 803	443	
In households	10 927	—	4 265	—	6 549	3 004	4 710	10 803	443	
Householder	3 732	—	1 659	—	2 076	969	1 553	3 516	138	
Family householder	2 974	—	955	—	1 724	803	1 282	2 857	120	
Nonfamily householder	758	—	704	—	352	166	271	659	18	
Living alone	598	—	333	—	280	124	208	514	16	
Spouse	2 512	—	786	—	1 533	720	1 187	2 507	112	
Child	4 205	—	1 059	—	2 603	1 165	1 745	4 231	173	
Other relatives	140	—	83	—	115	55	88	202	15	
Nonrelatives	338	—	678	—	222	95	137	347	5	
Institutionalized persons	177	—	112	742	—	—	25	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	39	—	127	—	—	22	—	—	—	
Persons per household	2.93	—	2.57	—	3.15	3.10	3.03	3.07	3.21	
Persons per family	3.31	—	3.02	—	3.47	3.42	3.36	3.43	3.50	
Persons 65 years and over	810	—	549	—	365	169	433	622	30	
In households	693	—	355	—	365	161	413	622	30	
Householder	490	—	249	—	241	107	275	430	19	
Nonfamily householder	256	—	118	—	97	37	95	190	5	
Living alone	253	—	115	—	94	33	91	183	5	
Spouse	171	—	91	—	97	41	122	156	9	
Other relatives	29	—	13	—	23	10	12	29	2	
Nonrelatives	3	—	2	—	4	3	4	7	—	
Institutionalized persons	116	—	94	—	—	—	20	—	—	
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	100	—	—	8	—	—	—	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 974	—	955	—	1 724	803	1 282	2 857	120	
With own children under 18 years	1 834	—	441	—	1 084	488	694	1 779	65	
Number of own children under 18 years	3 548	—	837	—	2 243	1 000	1 476	3 610	140	
Married-couple families	2 512	—	786	—	1 533	720	1 187	2 507	112	
With own children under 18 years	1 491	—	360	—	944	439	637	1 539	63	
Number of own children under 18 years	2 982	—	722	—	1 967	914	1 376	3 206	137	
Female householder, no husband present	343	—	139	—	126	42	53	224	3	
With own children under 18 years	269	—	70	—	98	28	34	156	2	
Number of own children under 18 years	458	—	100	—	201	55	61	277	3	
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 910	—	1 773	741	2 345	1 119	1 714	3 797	175	
Never married	999	—	868	623	559	278	388	880	54	
Now married, except separated	2 581	—	816	72	1 556	735	1 210	2 555	113	
Separated	57	—	11	21	23	5	16	38	—	
Widowed	48	—	25	—	29	18	29	57	1	
Divorced	225	—	53	25	178	83	71	267	7	
Females 15 years and over	4 144	—	1 988	1	2 230	1 048	1 703	3 743	158	
Never married	792	—	894	1	394	198	311	688	36	
Now married, except separated	2 567	—	805	—	1 553	736	1 212	2 551	113	
Separated	69	—	18	—	21	9	16	47	—	
Widowed	381	—	168	—	123	47	97	229	6	
Divorced	335	—	103	—	139	58	67	228	3	

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	4.5	24.0	23.6	3.7	13.7	98.4	.4	.6	1.7	1.7
Square miles -----	1.7	9.3	9.1	1.4	5.3	38.0	.2	.2	.7	.6
AGE										
All persons -----	7 201	5 654	5 586	4 759	5 531	2 575	476	3 650	3 613	5 669
Under 5 years -----	249	557	422	427	459	239	6	23	269	135
5 to 9 years -----	236	563	344	362	569	265	8	18	258	105
10 to 14 years -----	214	467	298	303	494	255	12	12	206	95
15 to 19 years -----	672	382	408	317	396	218	32	1 407	237	552
20 to 24 years -----	3 493	507	1 003	549	388	182	98	1 857	405	3 382
25 to 34 years -----	852	1 148	1 138	988	1 019	492	90	152	701	603
35 to 44 years -----	522	967	638	680	996	396	53	58	466	261
45 to 54 years -----	339	491	351	317	551	244	26	25	314	155
55 to 64 years -----	253	303	383	310	329	144	26	33	276	124
65 to 74 years -----	201	202	323	295	227	79	36	26	239	118
75 to 84 years -----	134	60	184	176	76	50	62	27	193	105
85 years and over -----	36	7	94	35	27	11	27	12	49	34
3 and 4 years -----	107	239	156	159	201	106	3	6	110	57
16 years and over -----	6 459	3 989	4 466	3 623	3 924	1 773	448	3 594	2 839	5 320
18 years and over -----	6 362	3 821	4 335	3 535	3 758	1 678	446	3 589	2 747	5 274
21 years and over -----	4 973	3 598	3 932	3 216	3 537	1 566	397	1 278	2 583	3 937
60 years and over -----	491	422	787	655	475	194	141	76	627	320
62 years and over -----	455	353	724	592	410	176	137	74	568	296
Median -----	22.3	28.2	26.8	29.3	30.2	27.9	34.0	20.4	30.5	22.0
Female -----	3 547	2 843	2 900	2 614	2 513	1 239	258	1 959	1 874	2 743
Under 5 years -----	128	263	193	202	232	114	1	12	126	70
5 to 9 years -----	114	282	167	175	276	129	4	9	121	46
10 to 14 years -----	102	224	137	151	247	125	4	7	100	41
15 to 19 years -----	377	192	243	175	185	102	20	876	113	315
20 to 24 years -----	1 644	290	562	307	195	85	47	903	196	1 582
25 to 34 years -----	371	587	540	555	519	229	41	56	345	230
35 to 44 years -----	262	469	319	365	437	199	17	25	233	131
45 to 54 years -----	175	248	181	175	247	118	11	14	172	79
55 to 64 years -----	141	161	200	174	105	66	13	15	150	72
65 to 74 years -----	117	94	185	195	54	39	26	11	145	78
75 to 84 years -----	90	28	112	117	13	27	52	19	134	75
85 years and over -----	26	5	61	23	3	6	22	12	39	24
3 and 4 years -----	56	111	70	70	109	55	—	4	53	30
16 years and over -----	3 183	2 034	2 372	2 070	1 721	850	248	1 929	1 509	2 582
18 years and over -----	3 140	1 951	2 304	2 024	1 641	812	247	1 925	1 468	2 558
21 years and over -----	2 370	1 833	2 060	1 842	1 543	758	220	600	1 388	1 819
60 years and over -----	306	209	452	424	105	101	109	46	404	216
62 years and over -----	282	174	418	386	91	93	107	46	372	197
Median -----	22.0	28.0	26.9	29.9	27.8	28.3	43.3	20.2	32.9	21.8
Male -----	3 654	2 811	2 686	2 145	3 018	1 336	218	1 691	1 739	2 926
Median age -----	22.6	28.3	26.8	28.3	32.3	27.5	29.3	20.6	28.6	22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	7 201	5 654	5 586	4 759	5 531	2 575	476	3 650	3 613	5 669
In households -----	7 062	5 630	5 503	4 679	5 056	2 575	342	936	3 613	5 530
Householder -----	2 594	1 925	2 272	2 060	1 676	763	257	357	1 485	2 055
Family householder -----	880	1 470	1 293	1 137	1 314	653	35	77	924	454
Nonfamily householder -----	1 714	455	979	923	362	110	222	280	561	1 601
Living alone -----	617	295	585	724	250	83	206	105	423	546
Spouse -----	638	1 255	991	853	1 107	607	27	60	741	271
Child -----	986	2 089	1 466	1 357	2 025	1 111	29	59	1 057	459
Other relatives -----	111	95	117	97	60	31	5	7	75	83
Nonrelatives -----	2 733	266	657	312	188	63	24	453	255	2 662
Institutionalized persons -----	—	24	69	45	422	—	85	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	139	—	14	35	53	—	49	2 714	—	139
Persons per household -----	2.72	2.92	2.42	2.27	3.02	3.37	1.33	2.62	2.43	2.69
Persons per family -----	2.97	3.34	2.99	3.03	3.43	3.68	2.74	2.64	3.03	2.79
Persons 65 years and over -----	371	269	601	506	330	140	125	65	481	257
In households -----	371	269	532	504	144	140	125	63	481	257
Householder -----	278	176	378	369	92	87	121	48	354	203
Nonfamily householder -----	163	51	195	218	34	27	117	32	191	139
Living alone -----	152	49	190	210	33	26	117	27	184	130
Spouse -----	77	73	133	113	42	37	2	11	105	45
Other relatives -----	9	19	14	17	8	11	2	1	12	3
Nonrelatives -----	7	1	7	5	2	5	—	3	10	6
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	65	2	184	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	880	1 470	1 293	1 137	1 314	653	35	77	924	454
With own children under 18 years -----	442	897	661	645	875	410	12	27	439	218
Number of own children under 18 years -----	791	1 790	1 198	1 186	1 734	883	27	50	829	364
Married-couple families -----	638	1 255	991	853	1 107	607	27	60	741	271
With own children under 18 years -----	303	760	468	468	723	386	9	17	345	117
Number of own children under 18 years -----	576	1 564	895	924	1 479	847	21	38	667	213
Female householder, no husband present -----	176	161	226	235	154	32	5	12	146	133
With own children under 18 years -----	122	114	147	158	124	20	3	9	81	91
Number of own children under 18 years -----	191	189	237	238	212	31	6	11	144	136
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	3 299	1 993	2 119	1 581	2 251	945	201	1 666	1 353	2 748
Never married -----	2 493	600	890	552	746	290	114	1 575	520	2 348
Now married, except separated -----	657	1 273	1 021	875	1 248	618	46	71	750	286
Separated -----	19	11	23	21	34	3	5	2	9	17
Widowed -----	20	23	54	30	33	5	14	1	23	14
Divorced -----	110	86	131	103	190	29	22	17	51	83
Females 15 years and over -----	3 203	2 074	2 403	2 086	1 758	871	249	1 931	1 527	2 586
Never married -----	2 223	565	937	716	427	187	122	1 812	421	2 054
Now married, except separated -----	666	1 276	1 021	877	1 119	617	30	66	747	293
Separated -----	20	24	32	28	27	4	2	9	18	14
Widowed -----	146	84	227	242	53	39	76	27	213	113
Divorced -----	148	125	186	223	132	24	19	17	128	112

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Can.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	3.9	1.4	2.7	1.6	3.1	2.0	3.1
Square miles	1.5	.6	1.1	.6	1.2	.8	1.2
AGE							
All persons	3 314	92	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 630
Under 5 years	285	5	312	258	235	235	414
5 to 9 years	316	1	254	263	253	277	352
10 to 14 years	243	—	184	198	259	224	295
15 to 19 years	212	6	219	185	233	221	311
20 to 24 years	374	5	319	329	235	390	538
25 to 34 years	674	16	753	711	589	606	962
35 to 44 years	553	15	462	422	464	505	656
45 to 54 years	269	17	219	266	378	347	308
55 to 64 years	202	8	318	283	387	364	299
65 to 74 years	142	11	285	307	248	296	291
75 to 84 years	41	8	169	157	84	198	170
85 years and over	3	—	42	46	18	63	34
3 and 4 years	112	2	135	116	99	93	151
16 years and over	2 421	86	2 748	2 676	2 588	2 953	3 526
18 years and over	2 335	81	2 661	2 611	2 493	2 870	3 440
21 years and over	2 193	78	2 516	2 472	2 361	2 699	3 126
60 years and over	295	24	655	659	540	733	641
62 years and over	246	20	601	594	466	680	580
Median	28.2	44.3	31.0	30.9	33.1	33.5	29.2
Female	1 701	50	1 882	1 751	1 757	1 975	2 556
Under 5 years	138	2	156	125	117	122	197
5 to 9 years	159	—	136	130	133	128	169
10 to 14 years	119	—	84	87	126	101	146
15 to 19 years	106	4	119	107	119	105	172
20 to 24 years	220	3	178	159	123	196	303
25 to 34 years	342	7	386	330	294	290	545
35 to 44 years	274	7	235	229	242	268	355
45 to 54 years	142	8	108	137	211	192	169
55 to 64 years	108	3	172	140	208	206	170
65 to 74 years	69	10	169	177	123	175	193
75 to 84 years	22	6	110	95	49	141	114
85 years and over	2	—	29	35	12	51	23
3 and 4 years	54	2	65	57	52	49	68
16 years and over	1 260	48	1 485	1 395	1 365	1 605	2 029
18 years and over	1 222	45	1 454	1 354	1 309	1 564	1 984
21 years and over	1 141	42	1 364	1 279	1 243	1 481	1 804
60 years and over	153	18	397	391	298	469	418
62 years and over	127	16	369	352	251	433	380
Median	28.1	47.5	31.4	32.5	33.9	36.7	29.8
Male	1 613	42	1 654	1 674	1 626	1 751	2 074
Median age	28.3	40.0	30.5	30.0	32.5	30.0	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 314	92	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 630
In households	3 290	92	3 536	3 378	3 383	3 652	4 550
Householder	1 221	48	1 450	1 351	1 229	1 462	2 011
Family householder	854	26	941	852	960	944	1 100
Nonfamily householder	367	22	509	499	269	518	911
Living alone	237	19	394	373	205	377	715
Spouse	698	22	730	660	790	753	823
Child	1 106	15	1 058	1 000	1 133	1 087	1 316
Other relatives	71	3	83	92	86	78	94
Nonrelatives	194	4	215	275	145	272	306
Institutionalized persons	24	—	—	—	—	74	45
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	47	—	—	35
Persons per household	2.69	1.92	2.44	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.26
Persons per family	3.20	2.54	2.99	3.06	3.09	3.03	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	186	19	496	510	350	557	495
In households	186	19	496	502	350	500	493
Householder	121	14	361	352	235	352	361
Nonfamily householder	38	10	180	162	80	169	216
Living alone	37	10	173	152	76	161	208
Spouse	51	4	118	125	93	126	110
Other relatives	13	1	14	18	16	16	17
Nonrelatives	1	—	3	7	6	6	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	57	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	854	26	941	852	960	944	1 100
With own children under 18 years	495	8	447	391	435	429	627
Number of own children under 18 years	959	9	840	752	857	825	1 152
Married-couple families	698	22	730	660	790	753	823
With own children under 18 years	402	6	317	289	352	315	453
Number of own children under 18 years	812	7	613	587	712	637	893
Female householder, no husband present	119	4	170	152	127	163	231
With own children under 18 years	80	2	111	82	63	104	156
Number of own children under 18 years	126	2	200	140	112	172	236
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 185	38	1 280	1 297	1 255	1 366	1 525
Never married	402	9	413	470	356	494	532
Now married, except separated	709	23	739	684	805	764	843
Separated	7	—	16	19	9	11	20
Widowed	15	1	30	32	17	22	28
Divorced	52	5	82	92	68	75	102
Females 15 years and over	1 285	48	1 506	1 409	1 381	1 624	2 044
Never married	412	11	406	391	340	524	709
Now married, except separated	713	23	743	683	811	765	846
Separated	14	1	20	14	10	19	28
Widowed	57	11	195	190	126	184	239
Divorced	89	2	142	131	94	132	222

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	3.5	1.7	2.8	20.1	22.2	.6	10.2	47.7	224.8
Square miles	1.4	.7	1.1	7.8	8.6	.2	4.0	18.4	86.8
AGE									
All persons	2 100	2	1 532	2 340	5 494	129	3 431	5 425	4 863
Under 5 years	129	—	114	272	417	13	330	531	438
5 to 9 years	151	—	131	247	343	10	418	642	573
10 to 14 years	130	—	119	224	298	8	364	545	542
15 to 19 years	120	—	120	170	402	6	276	392	385
20 to 24 years	228	—	111	133	998	11	160	285	244
25 to 34 years	460	—	249	474	1 122	26	559	1 094	828
35 to 44 years	325	—	261	414	623	24	671	972	846
45 to 54 years	156	—	184	222	334	9	395	447	470
55 to 64 years	166	—	129	101	375	11	163	296	280
65 to 74 years	152	1	83	60	312	4	75	150	161
75 to 84 years	59	1	29	19	176	6	17	59	79
85 years and over	24	—	2	4	94	1	3	12	17
3 and 4 years	55	—	50	127	154	8	146	238	191
16 years and over	1 660	2	1 139	1 568	4 380	97	2 264	3 610	3 215
18 years and over	1 616	2	1 088	1 486	4 254	95	2 142	3 432	3 064
21 years and over	1 526	2	1 036	1 405	3 854	90	2 011	3 264	2 868
60 years and over	318	2	171	127	763	14	157	358	393
62 years and over	281	2	159	107	704	12	129	306	341
Median	31.0	74.5	32.3	28.2	26.7	32.6	29.4	28.0	28.7
Female	810	1	804	1 142	2 850	58	1 703	2 692	2 320
Under 5 years	57	—	58	125	191	5	175	258	209
5 to 9 years	75	—	68	123	167	6	201	294	285
10 to 14 years	60	—	61	105	137	5	187	280	256
15 to 19 years	49	—	62	86	239	3	136	207	179
20 to 24 years	119	—	62	70	559	4	76	137	107
25 to 34 years	220	—	141	245	533	10	299	558	415
35 to 44 years	117	—	131	195	312	10	320	476	398
45 to 54 years	53	—	96	106	173	6	194	225	226
55 to 64 years	35	—	69	53	197	4	70	140	131
65 to 74 years	19	1	39	25	175	2	35	79	72
75 to 84 years	4	—	15	6	106	3	9	30	34
85 years and over	2	—	2	3	61	—	1	8	8
3 and 4 years	26	—	26	57	68	2	83	114	93
16 years and over	606	1	601	774	2 324	41	1 115	1 802	1 524
18 years and over	590	1	582	729	2 259	40	1 051	1 717	1 453
21 years and over	548	1	551	692	2 018	38	995	1 633	1 365
60 years and over	35	1	90	56	434	6	70	189	181
62 years and over	30	1	85	47	402	6	61	160	151
Median	26.7	73.5	32.0	27.9	26.7	31.7	28.7	28.2	28.4
Male	1 290	1	728	1 198	2 644	71	1 728	2 733	2 543
Median age	35.4	75.5	32.7	28.4	26.7	33.1	29.9	27.8	28.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 100	2	1 532	2 340	5 494	129	3 431	5 425	4 863
In households	1 625	2	1 532	2 340	5 411	129	3 431	5 425	4 863
Householder	683	1	539	704	2 224	49	993	1 727	1 450
Family householder	392	1	426	616	1 267	37	922	1 461	1 228
Nonfamily householder	291	—	113	88	957	12	71	266	222
Living alone	198	—	71	58	566	9	52	203	180
Spouse	237	1	367	557	969	30	870	1 283	1 134
Child	523	—	527	983	1 451	41	1 502	2 260	2 127
Other relatives	37	—	28	24	114	3	23	46	58
Nonrelatives	145	—	71	72	653	6	43	109	94
Institutionalized persons	422	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	53	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.38	2.00	2.84	3.32	2.43	2.63	3.46	3.14	3.35
Persons per family	3.03	2.00	3.16	3.54	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.46	3.70
Persons 65 years and over	235	2	114	83	582	11	95	221	257
In households	49	2	114	83	513	11	95	221	257
Householder	34	1	75	55	364	8	58	156	175
Nonfamily householder	18	—	24	13	185	2	16	61	61
Living alone	17	—	22	12	180	2	16	61	58
Spouse	11	1	32	22	129	3	31	55	63
Other relatives	3	—	6	6	13	—	5	10	17
Nonrelatives	1	—	1	—	7	—	1	—	2
Institutionalized persons	184	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	392	1	426	616	1 267	37	922	1 461	1 228
With own children under 18 years	255	—	224	402	653	18	620	971	787
Number of own children under 18 years	461	—	427	631	1 189	34	1 273	1 971	1 764
Married-couple families	237	1	367	557	969	30	870	1 283	1 134
With own children under 18 years	140	—	186	358	462	15	583	836	734
Number of own children under 18 years	271	—	363	752	888	31	1 208	1 723	1 664
Female householder, no husband present	124	—	43	42	222	4	30	138	50
With own children under 18 years	102	—	31	34	145	2	22	110	31
Number of own children under 18 years	171	—	55	63	235	2	41	209	60
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 072	1	551	808	2 081	56	1 179	1 847	1 740
Never married	489	—	145	198	881	20	257	438	494
Now married, except separated	371	1	371	564	998	32	877	1 293	1 143
Separated	30	—	2	4	23	1	4	24	14
Widowed	25	—	6	8	53	2	8	19	19
Divorced	157	—	27	34	126	1	33	73	70
Females 15 years and over	618	1	617	789	2 355	42	1 140	1 860	1 570
Never married	219	—	169	153	926	7	208	350	306
Now married, except separated	244	1	373	563	998	31	875	1 300	1 140
Separated	19	—	6	10	31	—	8	25	11
Widowed	29	—	33	27	216	3	24	79	68
Divorced	107	—	36	36	184	1	25	106	45

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	12.3	85.7	99.8	221.6	281.1	110.5	103.5	295.1
Square miles	4.7	33.1	38.5	85.6	108.5	42.7	40.0	113.9
AGE								
All persons	1 482	2 927	2 466	2 691	3 499	3 249	4 692	932
Under 5 years	2	266	194	230	318	240	374	71
5 to 9 years	4	325	239	293	323	298	408	110
10 to 14 years	3	274	200	299	329	263	385	110
15 to 19 years	602	213	168	202	303	209	403	83
20 to 24 years	663	158	148	120	205	187	239	38
25 to 34 years	36	524	360	382	552	463	644	113
35 to 44 years	32	451	292	353	367	409	554	125
45 to 54 years	34	250	204	247	329	274	359	98
55 to 64 years	36	209	176	235	306	306	441	93
65 to 74 years	29	155	216	200	282	304	458	63
75 to 84 years	34	83	181	102	155	188	304	20
85 years and over	7	19	88	28	30	108	123	8
3 and 4 years	—	105	86	109	126	92	179	31
16 years and over	1 473	2 008	1 788	1 818	2 469	2 401	3 439	625
18 years and over	1 471	1 913	1 724	1 724	2 347	2 313	3 245	580
21 years and over	544	1 812	1 631	1 641	2 186	2 203	3 077	553
60 years and over	86	360	572	446	618	782	1 137	139
62 years and over	79	328	542	403	561	719	1 020	123
Median	20.4	29.8	32.6	30.8	29.6	34.1	33.4	31.1
Female	38	1 444	1 248	1 306	1 708	1 602	2 392	441
Under 5 years	1	129	99	106	162	112	181	44
5 to 9 years	3	176	113	150	131	134	202	61
10 to 14 years	—	139	98	136	178	118	156	47
15 to 19 years	1	100	82	104	140	86	155	30
20 to 24 years	6	82	79	51	87	92	112	22
25 to 34 years	8	252	175	183	262	217	342	56
35 to 44 years	3	210	140	168	175	202	275	60
45 to 54 years	10	119	105	125	161	136	195	42
55 to 64 years	4	107	90	113	161	167	233	33
65 to 74 years	1	76	120	100	140	153	263	33
75 to 84 years	1	45	93	52	91	111	178	11
85 years and over	—	9	54	18	20	74	100	2
3 and 4 years	—	44	43	42	68	43	75	17
16 years and over	34	971	919	893	1 215	1 217	1 816	282
18 years and over	33	935	884	840	1 153	1 180	1 745	265
21 years and over	30	876	842	800	1 078	1 132	1 674	257
60 years and over	2	185	316	225	331	437	685	57
62 years and over	2	172	295	205	305	397	616	53
Median	34.5	29.2	33.0	31.6	30.5	36.4	36.6	29.6
Male	1 444	1 483	1 218	1 385	1 791	1 647	2 300	491
Median age	20.4	30.5	32.1	30.1	28.7	31.7	30.6	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 482	2 927	2 466	2 691	3 499	3 249	4 692	932
In households	58	2 927	2 386	2 691	3 499	3 175	4 554	932
Householder	23	935	861	841	1 112	1 196	1 729	277
Family householder	15	778	631	674	893	850	1 208	241
Nonfamily householder	8	157	230	167	219	346	521	36
Living alone	7	136	212	157	200	320	480	34
Spouse	14	707	552	617	842	752	1 049	228
Child	19	1 175	879	1 177	1 463	1 133	1 604	406
Other relatives	—	66	56	38	48	41	67	16
Nonrelatives	2	44	38	18	34	53	105	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	80	—	—	74	138	—
Other persons in group quarters	1 424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.52	3.13	2.77	3.20	3.15	2.65	2.63	3.36
Persons per family	3.20	3.50	3.36	3.72	3.63	3.27	3.25	3.70
Persons 65 years and over	70	257	485	330	467	600	885	91
In households	4	257	407	330	467	527	829	91
Householder	4	172	286	229	320	381	601	53
Nonfamily householder	4	64	137	96	128	179	311	14
Living alone	4	62	134	94	125	174	303	14
Spouse	—	74	104	86	128	126	194	32
Other relatives	—	8	16	15	16	13	23	6
Nonrelatives	—	3	1	—	3	7	11	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	78	—	—	73	56	—
Other persons in group quarters	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	15	778	631	674	893	850	1 208	241
With own children under 18 years	7	444	319	376	494	416	617	130
Number of own children under 18 years	11	979	727	958	1 130	923	1 348	346
Married-couple families	14	707	552	617	842	752	1 049	228
With own children under 18 years	6	411	285	352	477	368	521	129
Number of own children under 18 years	10	921	666	911	1 095	837	1 169	344
Female householder, no husband present	—	40	58	33	31	56	123	4
With own children under 18 years	—	17	30	16	14	34	81	—
Number of own children under 18 years	—	33	53	27	31	66	152	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 439	1 062	895	955	1 292	1 210	1 672	352
Never married	1 404	289	248	279	396	357	486	109
Now married, except separated	29	718	573	627	855	767	1 071	230
Separated	3	2	5	5	3	7	10	—
Widowed	2	16	43	21	22	46	7	—
Divorced	1	37	26	23	16	44	59	6
Females 15 years and over	34	1 000	938	914	1 237	1 238	1 853	289
Never married	17	181	173	176	229	227	336	47
Now married, except separated	15	721	571	629	853	760	1 081	229
Separated	—	5	6	3	3	6	21	—
Widowed	1	73	160	88	140	205	335	12
Divorced	1	20	28	18	12	40	80	1

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	547.3	81.1	463.3	391.7	46.1	85.6	205.3	96.7
Square miles	211.3	31.3	178.9	151.2	17.8	33.0	79.3	37.3
AGE								
All persons	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 965	4 920	4 538	2 573
Under 5 years	291	264	452	476	328	402	415	239
5 to 9 years	387	300	546	590	370	461	428	265
10 to 14 years	344	310	613	573	311	457	451	255
15 to 19 years	333	248	498	460	830	355	355	218
20 to 24 years	167	145	317	331	1 016	348	257	182
25 to 34 years	535	447	846	945	646	782	812	492
35 to 44 years	443	471	736	812	498	651	711	396
45 to 54 years	370	338	486	576	315	463	475	244
55 to 64 years	329	314	525	438	294	408	343	144
65 to 74 years	329	375	448	345	194	291	181	78
75 to 84 years	273	252	253	179	135	194	91	49
85 years and over	101	118	64	34	28	108	19	11
3 and 4 years	125	102	189	202	121	163	181	106
16 years and over	2 809	2 648	4 060	3 994	3 905	3 508	3 162	1 771
18 years and over	2 654	2 561	3 842	3 811	3 822	3 355	3 018	1 676
21 years and over	2 513	2 443	3 613	3 595	2 751	3 195	2 838	1 564
60 years and over	862	915	1 044	734	484	798	449	192
62 years and over	805	855	924	664	432	718	384	174
Median	32.8	36.4	30.5	29.8	22.0	30.7	29.6	27.9
Female	1 916	1 874	2 745	2 736	2 990	2 466	2 214	1 238
Under 5 years	133	133	211	223	160	189	206	114
5 to 9 years	191	144	247	269	163	224	225	129
10 to 14 years	166	153	297	266	165	226	223	125
15 to 19 years	161	124	229	217	714	168	167	102
20 to 24 years	66	76	139	138	588	168	127	85
25 to 34 years	263	215	389	459	338	381	399	229
35 to 44 years	213	234	342	398	265	323	330	199
45 to 54 years	179	174	239	276	181	223	225	118
55 to 64 years	165	174	254	209	171	211	161	66
65 to 74 years	171	211	230	166	122	158	95	38
75 to 84 years	153	147	130	94	100	122	44	27
85 years and over	55	89	38	21	23	73	12	6
3 and 4 years	53	49	94	99	59	73	87	55
16 years and over	1 394	1 409	1 930	1 917	2 474	1 783	1 520	849
18 years and over	1 308	1 363	1 829	1 833	2 432	1 706	1 449	811
21 years and over	1 254	1 309	1 736	1 737	1 483	1 631	1 374	757
60 years and over	457	545	525	366	319	467	216	100
62 years and over	427	509	478	335	288	425	293	92
Median	34.3	38.5	31.4	30.5	21.0	32.2	29.3	28.3
Male	1 986	1 708	3 039	3 023	1 975	2 454	2 324	1 335
Median age	31.8	34.4	29.7	29.2	23.1	29.2	29.9	27.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 965	4 920	4 538	2 573
In households	3 843	3 474	5 761	5 733	3 852	4 819	4 538	2 573
Householder	1 341	1 335	1 867	1 837	1 274	1 647	1 443	762
Family householder	984	946	1 486	1 499	909	1 299	1 184	652
Nonfamily householder	357	389	381	338	365	348	259	110
Living alone	334	346	342	273	196	301	200	83
Spouse	879	836	1 347	1 333	724	1 148	1 079	606
Child	1 494	1 152	2 373	2 321	1 336	1 854	1 826	1 111
Other relatives	69	52	93	93	70	63	81	31
Nonrelatives	60	99	81	149	448	107	109	63
Institutionalized persons	59	108	—	—	—	90	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	23	26	1 113	11	—	—
Persons per household	2.87	2.60	3.09	3.12	3.02	2.93	3.14	3.38
Persons per family	3.48	3.16	3.57	3.50	3.34	3.36	3.52	3.68
Persons 65 years and over	703	745	765	558	357	593	291	138
In households	647	642	746	556	264	505	261	138
Householder	455	461	491	363	187	368	186	86
Nonfamily householder	214	219	187	140	86	177	62	27
Living alone	208	218	178	131	82	171	57	26
Spouse	164	167	213	144	63	122	81	36
Other relatives	25	11	31	37	11	12	21	11
Nonrelatives	3	3	11	12	3	3	3	5
Institutionalized persons	56	103	—	—	—	87	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	19	2	93	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	984	946	1 486	1 499	909	1 299	1 184	652
With own children under 18 years	513	471	804	855	542	737	693	410
Number of own children under 18 years	1 212	983	1 906	1 900	1 113	1 529	1 488	883
Married-couple families	879	836	1 347	1 333	724	1 148	1 079	606
With own children under 18 years	471	399	747	768	414	645	634	386
Number of own children under 18 years	1 128	875	1 804	1 728	890	1 368	1 394	847
Female householder, no husband present	64	74	80	103	138	108	52	32
With own children under 18 years	31	50	40	65	107	71	34	20
Number of own children under 18 years	62	77	72	125	194	130	61	31
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 454	1 264	2 183	2 142	1 454	1 773	1 684	944
Never married	449	280	696	642	466	480	488	290
Now married, except separated	899	858	1 359	1 351	739	1 173	1 102	617
Separated	6	10	12	23	8	12	16	3
Widowed	47	41	52	41	11	37	16	5
Divorced	53	75	64	85	50	71	62	29
Females 15 years and over	1 426	1 444	1 990	1 978	2 502	1 827	1 560	870
Never married	248	231	390	371	1 535	347	327	187
Now married, except separated	902	860	1 358	1 352	750	1 164	1 101	616
Separated	8	10	9	10	13	10	14	4
Widowed	220	273	191	162	97	228	67	39
Divorced	48	70	42	83	107	78	51	24

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Sherburne County	Stearns County	
			Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)
AGE				
All persons	188 080	41 182	117 061	36 607
Under 5 years.....	14 967	3 581	8 803	2 213
5 to 9 years.....	16 461	3 921	9 787	2 150
10 to 14 years.....	15 032	3 671	8 986	1 781
15 to 19 years.....	15 757	3 158	10 664	3 578
20 to 24 years.....	20 439	3 405	14 306	7 944
25 to 34 years.....	32 207	7 564	19 023	6 169
35 to 44 years.....	25 821	6 662	15 171	4 129
45 to 54 years.....	15 828	3 932	9 479	2 410
55 to 64 years.....	12 643	2 323	8 390	2 461
65 to 74 years.....	10 297	1 644	6 924	2 146
75 to 84 years.....	6 258	939	4 150	1 274
85 years and over	2 370	382	1 378	352
3 and 4 years.....	6 246	1 521	3 700	901
16 years and over	138 920	29 344	87 831	30 149
18 years and over	133 708	28 085	84 681	29 490
21 years and over	120 989	26 228	75 026	24 646
60 years and over	25 109	4 086	16 596	5 020
62 years and over	22 673	3 620	15 002	4 536
Median	28.5	28.9	28.1	25.8
Female	93 868	20 267	58 436	18 852
Under 5 years.....	7 243	1 745	4 261	1 074
5 to 9 years.....	7 969	1 888	4 727	1 056
10 to 14 years.....	7 259	1 766	4 320	841
15 to 19 years.....	7 987	1 554	5 465	2 028
20 to 24 years.....	9 790	1 557	6 831	3 941
25 to 34 years.....	15 924	3 772	9 356	3 030
35 to 44 years.....	12 620	3 244	7 409	2 069
45 to 54 years.....	7 851	1 866	4 775	1 267
55 to 64 years.....	6 365	1 141	4 252	1 282
65 to 74 years.....	5 508	870	3 690	1 192
75 to 84 years.....	3 713	577	2 423	821
85 years and over	1 639	287	927	251
3 and 4 years.....	2 997	734	1 766	437
16 years and over	70 071	14 529	44 330	15 743
18 years and over	67 556	13 920	42 812	15 418
21 years and over	61 037	13 038	37 810	12 704
60 years and over	14 066	2 320	9 198	2 949
62 years and over	12 809	2 083	8 364	2 676
Median	29.2	29.4	28.9	26.3
Male	94 212	20 915	58 625	17 755
Median age	27.8	28.4	27.3	25.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	188 080	41 182	117 061	36 607
In households	179 899	40 222	110 424	33 058
Householder	63 790	13 528	39 427	13 379
Family householder	45 654	10 624	27 547	7 422
Nonfamily householder	18 136	2 904	11 880	5 957
Living alone	13 143	2 059	8 479	3 747
Spouse	39 080	9 276	23 547	5 719
Child	63 689	14 949	38 404	8 485
Other relatives	3 037	682	1 832	670
Nonrelatives	10 303	1 787	7 214	4 805
Institutionalized persons	2 482	776	1 223	625
Other persons in group quarters	5 699	184	5 414	2 924
Persons per household	2.83	2.98	2.81	2.48
Persons per family	3.33	3.36	3.33	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	18 925	2 965	12 452	3 772
In households	17 139	2 629	11 499	3 519
Householder	12 063	1 804	8 080	2 556
Nonfamily householder	5 693	796	3 756	1 351
Living alone	5 517	772	3 621	1 291
Spouse	4 254	686	2 866	801
Other relatives	658	116	426	114
Nonrelatives	164	23	127	48
Institutionalized persons	1 426	228	758	241
Other persons in group quarters	360	108	195	12
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	45 654	10 624	27 547	7 422
With own children under 18 years	25 692	6 325	15 131	3 684
Number of own children under 18 years	52 800	12 651	31 494	6 820
Married-couple families	39 132	9 285	23 597	5 737
With own children under 18 years	21 746	5 432	12 854	2 708
Number of own children under 18 years	46 224	11 147	27 715	5 294
Female householder, no husband present	4 659	914	2 861	1 346
With own children under 18 years	3 073	641	1 826	849
Number of own children under 18 years	5 214	1 119	3 080	1 343
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	70 223	15 141	44 357	14 582
Never married	24 874	4 348	17 244	7 444
Now married, except separated	40 086	9 528	24 172	5 997
Separated	586	163	330	136
Widowed	1 245	205	775	221
Divorced	3 432	897	1 836	784
Females 15 years and over	71 397	14 868	45 128	15 881
Never married	20 254	3 270	14 271	7 243
Now married, except separated	39 854	9 458	24 009	5 864
Separated	656	175	364	154
Widowed	6 608	1 042	4 186	1 450
Divorced	4 025	923	2 298	1 170

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
AGE		
All persons	738	414
Under 5 years	77	54
5 to 9 years	49	35
10 to 14 years	56	34
15 to 19 years	107	61
20 to 24 years	226	90
25 to 34 years	104	53
35 to 44 years	63	44
45 to 54 years	32	26
55 to 64 years	15	11
65 to 74 years	8	5
75 to 84 years	1	1
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	21	15
16 years and over	546	284
18 years and over	524	273
21 years and over	406	202
60 years and over	14	9
62 years and over	14	9
Median	21.7	20.8
Female	218	166
Under 5 years	36	23
5 to 9 years	22	16
10 to 14 years	35	21
15 to 19 years	29	23
20 to 24 years	33	33
25 to 34 years	19	13
35 to 44 years	24	21
45 to 54 years	11	10
55 to 64 years	6	5
65 to 74 years	3	1
75 to 84 years	—	—
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	11	7
16 years and over	120	102
18 years and over	114	99
21 years and over	85	72
60 years and over	5	3
62 years and over	5	3
Median	18.7	20.0
Male	520	248
Median age	22.4	21.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	738	414
In households	453	318
Householder	126	89
Family householder	76	49
Nonfamily householder	50	40
Living alone	31	25
Spouse	35	25
Child	200	135
Other relatives	23	16
Nonrelatives	69	53
Institutionalized persons	205	18
Other persons in group quarters	80	78
Persons per household	2.74	2.65
Persons per family	3.28	3.29
Persons 65 years and over	9	6
In households	7	5
Householder	5	4
Nonfamily householder	2	1
Living alone	2	1
Spouse	1	1
Other relatives	1	—
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	76	49
With own children under 18 years	51	32
Number of own children under 18 years	185	125
Married-couple families	54	34
With own children under 18 years	34	21
Number of own children under 18 years	112	70
Female householder, no husband present	11	9
With own children under 18 years	9	7
Number of own children under 18 years	59	48
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	431	185
Never married	306	123
Now married, except separated	92	44
Separated	13	7
Widowed	1	1
Divorced	19	10
Females 15 years and over	125	106
Never married	68	62
Now married, except separated	41	34
Separated	5	4
Widowed	2	—
Divorced	9	6

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA
AGE	
All persons	637
Under 5 years	65
5 to 9 years	59
10 to 14 years	34
15 to 19 years	77
20 to 24 years	144
25 to 34 years	96
35 to 44 years	72
45 to 54 years	43
55 to 64 years	27
65 to 74 years	12
75 to 84 years	6
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	25
16 years and over	469
18 years and over	442
21 years and over	368
60 years and over	30
62 years and over	25
Median	23.1
Female	261
Under 5 years	25
5 to 9 years	27
10 to 14 years	15
15 to 19 years	29
20 to 24 years	46
25 to 34 years	48
35 to 44 years	31
45 to 54 years	18
55 to 64 years	11
65 to 74 years	5
75 to 84 years	4
85 years and over	2
3 and 4 years	11
16 years and over	189
18 years and over	179
21 years and over	155
60 years and over	16
62 years and over	11
Median	24.0
Male	376
Median age	22.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	637
In households	511
Householder	160
Family householder	115
Nonfamily householder	45
Living alone	26
Spouse	80
Child	196
Other relatives	21
Nonrelatives	54
Institutionalized persons	99
Other persons in group quarters	27
Persons per household	3.00
Persons per family	3.38
Persons 65 years and over	20
In households	15
Householder	10
Nonfamily householder	4
Living alone	4
Spouse	4
Other relatives	1
Nonrelatives	—
Institutionalized persons	5
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	115
With own children under 18 years	80
Number of own children under 18 years	157
Married-couple families	79
With own children under 18 years	48
Number of own children under 18 years	87
Female householder, no husband present	31
With own children under 18 years	28
Number of own children under 18 years	53
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over	285
Never married	172
Now married, except separated	91
Separated	2
Widowed	2
Divorced	18
Females 15 years and over	194
Never married	75
Now married, except separated	79
Separated	9
Widowed	10
Divorced	21

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	1 171	838	522
Under 5 years	122	73	36
5 to 9 years	136	97	57
10 to 14 years	122	70	45
15 to 19 years	197	157	98
20 to 24 years	172	148	96
25 to 34 years	157	106	73
35 to 44 years	127	92	60
45 to 54 years	96	71	46
55 to 64 years	30	19	9
65 to 74 years	11	5	2
75 to 84 years	1	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	60	34	16
16 years and over	756	573	369
18 years and over	698	528	344
21 years and over	545	401	267
60 years and over	22	10	4
62 years and over	15	7	2
Median	20.2	20.5	21.3
Female	603	419	260
Under 5 years	70	40	21
5 to 9 years	69	52	32
10 to 14 years	57	33	20
15 to 19 years	103	75	50
20 to 24 years	68	58	37
25 to 34 years	81	52	33
35 to 44 years	83	60	42
45 to 54 years	47	34	19
55 to 64 years	17	11	4
65 to 74 years	7	4	2
75 to 84 years	1	—	—
85 years and over	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	35	21	10
16 years and over	390	283	180
18 years and over	361	264	170
21 years and over	282	201	127
60 years and over	13	6	3
62 years and over	10	5	2
Median	20.1	20.5	20.7
Male	568	419	262
Median age	20.2	20.6	22.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 171	838	522
In households	1 069	736	470
Householder	220	162	113
Family householder	155	107	73
Nonfamily householder	65	55	40
Living alone	38	31	19
Spouse	169	109	60
Child	532	354	209
Other relatives	36	25	22
Nonrelatives	112	86	66
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	101	101	52
Persons per household	3.26	3.32	3.39
Persons per family	3.70	3.86	3.95
Persons 65 years and over	12	5	2
In households	11	4	2
Householder	6	1	—
Nonfamily householder	1	—	—
Living alone	1	—	—
Spouse	1	—	—
Other relatives	4	3	2
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	155	107	73
With own children under 18 years	108	75	50
Number of own children under 18 years	453	292	167
Married-couple families	103	66	41
With own children under 18 years	70	46	28
Number of own children under 18 years	360	228	125
Female householder, no husband present	30	22	17
With own children under 18 years	25	19	15
Number of own children under 18 years	69	47	34
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	384	304	197
Never married	258	220	142
Now married, except separated	109	70	45
Separated	5	4	3
Widowed	3	2	1
Divorced	9	8	6
Females 15 years and over	407	294	187
Never married	190	150	100
Now married, except separated	175	112	62
Separated	8	7	5
Widowed	16	11	8
Divorced	18	14	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
AGE		
All persons	910	512
Under 5 years	123	63
5 to 9 years	85	51
10 to 14 years	90	54
15 to 19 years	128	75
20 to 24 years	120	76
25 to 34 years	139	67
35 to 44 years	120	59
45 to 54 years	48	32
55 to 64 years	31	18
65 to 74 years	17	12
75 to 84 years	6	3
85 years and over	3	2
3 and 4 years	56	28
16 years and over	599	334
18 years and over	563	322
21 years and over	456	245
60 years and over	43	26
62 years and over	32	20
Median	21.0	20.5
Female	437	259
Under 5 years	57	33
5 to 9 years	30	18
10 to 14 years	49	30
15 to 19 years	59	35
20 to 24 years	63	44
25 to 34 years	67	33
35 to 44 years	54	28
45 to 54 years	24	18
55 to 64 years	16	9
65 to 74 years	11	8
75 to 84 years	5	2
85 years and over	2	1
3 and 4 years	25	15
16 years and over	294	173
18 years and over	277	168
21 years and over	222	125
60 years and over	28	15
62 years and over	20	11
Median	21.2	20.8
Male	473	253
Median age	20.7	20.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	910	512
In households	830	459
Householder	217	121
Family householder	158	81
Nonfamily householder	59	40
Living alone	38	25
Spouse	143	75
Child	359	203
Other relatives	31	16
Nonrelatives	80	44
Institutionalized persons	29	3
Other persons in group quarters	51	50
Persons per household	3.08	2.84
Persons per family	3.47	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	26	17
In households	26	17
Householder	15	9
Nonfamily householder	8	4
Living alone	8	4
Spouse	7	6
Other relatives	3	1
Nonrelatives	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	158	81
With own children under 18 years	113	52
Number of own children under 18 years	316	175
Married-couple families	122	62
With own children under 18 years	83	39
Number of own children under 18 years	244	138
Female householder, no husband present	27	14
With own children under 18 years	23	10
Number of own children under 18 years	61	34
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	311	166
Never married	141	82
Now married, except separated	144	71
Separated	4	1
Widowed	—	—
Divorced	22	12
Females 15 years and over	301	178
Never married	124	84
Now married, except separated	138	74
Separated	5	2
Widowed	16	10
Divorced	18	8

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Steerns County
AGE		
All persons	187 486	116 726
Under 5 years	14 884	8 761
5 to 9 years	16 403	9 750
10 to 14 years	14 977	8 956
15 to 19 years	15 694	10 627
20 to 24 years	20 359	14 253
25 to 34 years	32 114	18 978
35 to 44 years	25 743	15 133
45 to 54 years	15 795	9 458
55 to 64 years	12 615	8 373
65 to 74 years	10 283	6 914
75 to 84 years	6 252	4 147
85 years and over	2 367	1 376
3 and 4 years	6 206	3 680
16 years and over	138 529	87 610
18 years and over	133 337	84 467
21 years and over	120 674	74 855
60 years and over	25 070	16 572
62 years and over	22 644	14 984
Median	28.5	28.1
Female	93 566	58 256
Under 5 years	7 198	4 235
5 to 9 years	7 948	4 714
10 to 14 years	7 229	4 305
15 to 19 years	7 953	5 444
20 to 24 years	9 749	6 802
25 to 34 years	15 877	9 331
35 to 44 years	12 584	7 389
45 to 54 years	7 833	4 761
55 to 64 years	6 350	4 244
65 to 74 years	5 500	3 684
75 to 84 years	3 708	2 421
85 years and over	1 637	926
3 and 4 years	2 976	1 753
16 years and over	69 869	44 207
18 years and over	67 363	42 692
21 years and over	60 881	37 719
60 years and over	14 041	9 185
62 years and over	12 792	8 355
Median	29.2	28.9
Male	93 920	58 470
Median age	27.8	27.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	187 486	116 726
In households	179 340	110 115
Householder	63 637	39 339
Family householder	45 544	27 487
Nonfamily householder	18 093	11 852
Living alone	13 116	8 463
Spouse	38 977	23 492
Child	63 454	38 268
Other relatives	3 021	1 826
Nonrelatives	10 251	7 190
Institutionalized persons	2 473	1 222
Other persons in group quarters	5 673	5 389
Persons per household	2.83	2.81
Persons per family	3.33	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	18 902	12 437
In households	17 116	11 484
Householder	12 049	8 072
Nonfamily householder	5 686	3 753
Living alone	5 510	3 618
Spouse	4 247	2 860
Other relatives	657	426
Nonrelatives	163	126
Institutionalized persons	1 426	758
Other persons in group quarters	360	195
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	45 544	27 487
With own children under 18 years	25 620	15 096
Number of own children under 18 years	52 594	31 379
Married-couple families	39 044	23 552
With own children under 18 years	21 691	12 829
Number of own children under 18 years	46 064	27 623
Female householder, no husband present	4 641	2 848
With own children under 18 years	3 059	1 817
Number of own children under 18 years	5 176	3 059
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	70 031	44 257
Never married	24 796	17 199
Now married, except separated	39 988	24 124
Separated	584	329
Widowed	1 245	775
Divorced	3 418	1 830
Females 15 years and over	71 191	45 002
Never married	20 175	14 217
Now married, except separated	39 753	23 952
Separated	653	363
Widowed	6 595	4 178
Divorced	4 015	2 292

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County			Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Benton County		St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County	
		Benton County		St. Cloud city (pt.)	Sherburne County		St. Cloud city (pt.)	Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/RNA's in Benton County		St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)		Total	Elk River city		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 211	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202 01
RACE															
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950		41 945	11 143	5 246	118 791	37 616	7 983	6 408	—	5 950	4 777	6 330
White	188 080	29 837	5 806		41 182	10 989	5 246	117 061	36 607	7 912	6 261	—	5 806	4 733	6 271
Black	738	61	39		263	19	213	414	220	11	39	—	39	7	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	637	123	31		208	53	176	306	176	18	31	—	31	20	37
American Indian	625	123	31		203	50	76	299	172	18	31	—	31	20	37
Eskimo	9	—	—		4	3	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	3	—	—		1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 171	129	64		204	49	71	838	522	32	67	—	64	11	12
Asian	1 152	122	63		202	49	71	828	516	32	66	—	63	11	12
Chinese	120	9	1		17	—	—	94	49	8	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	134	12	7		42	6	16	80	48	3	2	—	7	—	2
Japanese	54	5	2		6	—	—	43	23	3	2	—	2	—	—
Asian Indian	96	13	5		21	6	7	62	44	4	7	—	7	1	1
Korean	256	31	9		74	25	16	151	66	6	12	—	9	10	2
Vietnamese	158	6	5		18	4	12	134	93	1	5	—	5	—	—
Cambodian	46	—	—		1	—	—	45	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	21	—	—		—	—	—	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	135	34	27		9	—	9	92	60	3	27	—	27	—	4
Thai	25	4	—		2	2	—	19	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	107	8	5		12	3	4	87	78	—	5	—	5	—	3
Pacific Islander	19	7	—		2	—	—	10	6	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hawaiian	4	1	1		1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Samoan	6	6	—		1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	9	—	—		—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	295	35	10		88	33	29	172	91	10	10	—	10	6	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950		41 945	11 143	5 246	118 791	37 616	7 983	6 408	—	5 950	4 777	6 330
Hispanic origin (of any race)	910	139	25		239	83	55	512	207	44	25	—	25	25	13
Mexican	399	45	11		129	58	17	225	88	10	11	—	11	6	5
Puerto Rican	70	8	2		11	3	5	51	19	—	2	—	2	—	2
Cuban	44	25	—		7	—	—	12	12	16	—	—	12	5	—
Other Hispanic	397	61	12		112	22	32	224	88	18	12	—	12	14	12
Not of Hispanic origin	190 011	30 046	5 925		41 686	11 060	5 191	118 279	37 409	7 939	6 383	—	5 925	4 752	6 298
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950		41 945	11 143	5 246	118 791	37 616	7 983	6 408	—	5 950	4 777	6 330
White	188 080	29 837	5 806		41 182	10 989	5 246	117 061	36 607	7 912	6 261	—	5 806	4 733	6 271
Hispanic origin	594	108	18		151	47	23	335	129	33	18	—	18	19	26
Not of Hispanic origin	187 486	29 729	5 788		41 031	10 942	4 834	116 726	36 478	7 879	6 243	—	5 788	4 714	6 245
Black	738	61	39		263	19	213	414	220	11	39	—	39	7	2
Hispanic origin	7	—	—		1	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	731	61	39		262	19	212	408	215	11	39	—	39	7	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	637	123	31		208	53	76	306	176	18	31	—	31	20	37
Hispanic origin	27	—	—		15	3	5	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	610	123	31		193	50	71	294	172	18	31	—	31	20	37
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 171	129	64		204	49	71	838	522	32	67	—	64	11	12
Hispanic origin	31	3	1		11	—	3	17	6	2	1	—	1	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 140	126	63		193	49	68	821	516	30	66	—	63	11	12
Other race	295	35	10		88	33	29	172	91	10	10	—	10	6	8
Hispanic origin	251	28	6		81	33	23	142	6	9	6	—	6	6	6
Not of Hispanic origin	44	7	4		7	—	6	30	28	1	4	—	4	—	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Benton County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sherburne County		Elk River city, Sherburne County		St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County			Remainder of Sherburne County		
	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	
RACE	2 310	2 377	7 983	458	4 735	4 947	11 143	—	4 504	742	6 549	3 026	4 735	
	2 302	2 358	7 912	455	4 698	4 823	10 989	—	4 384	473	6 496	2 990	4 698	
	2	—	11	—	4	29	19	—	29	184	11	9	4	
	4	13	18	—	6	8	53	—	8	68	22	16	6	
	4	13	18	—	6	8	50	—	8	68	22	16	6	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1	6	32	3	23	74	49	—	71	—	18	9	23	
	1	6	32	3	23	74	49	—	71	—	18	8	23	
	—	—	8	—	5	9	6	—	16	—	1	1	5	
	—	—	3	—	16	1	1	—	1	—	6	1	2	
	—	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	
	1	—	4	3	1	7	6	—	16	—	8	6	6	
	—	—	1	—	2	12	4	—	12	—	—	—	2	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	4	—	2	4	3	—	4	—	3	1	2	
	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1	—	10	—	—	4	13	33	—	12	17	2	4		
HISPANIC ORIGIN	2 310	2 377	7 983	458	4 735	4 947	11 143	—	4 504	742	6 549	3 026	4 735	
	11	2	44	—	15	33	83	—	31	24	38	15	15	
	4	1	10	—	1	18	58	—	16	1	14	6	1	
	—	1	—	—	4	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	
	—	—	18	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	
	7	—	16	—	10	9	22	—	9	23	22	9	10	
	2 299	2 375	7 939	458	4 720	4 914	11 060	—	4 473	718	6 511	3 011	4 720	
	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	2 310	2 377	7 983	458	4 735	4 947	11 143	—	4 504	742	6 549	3 026	4 735
		2 302	2 358	7 912	455	4 698	4 823	10 989	—	4 384	473	6 496	2 990	4 698
		10	2	33	—	8	17	47	—	16	7	33	8	8
		2 292	2 356	7 879	455	4 690	4 806	10 942	—	4 368	466	6 463	2 982	4 690
		2	—	11	—	4	29	19	—	29	184	11	9	4
		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	11	—	4	28	19	—	28	184	11	9	4
4		13	18	—	6	8	53	—	8	68	22	16	6	
4		—	—	—	—	4	3	—	4	1	—	4	—	
—		—	—	—	—	4	4	—	4	67	22	12	6	
1		6	18	3	6	74	50	—	71	9	18	9	23	
—		—	2	—	3	32	49	—	3	—	3	1	3	
1		6	30	3	20	71	49	—	68	—	15	8	20	
1		—	10	—	4	13	33	—	12	17	2	2	4	
1	—	9	—	4	8	33	—	5	16	2	2	—		
—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Sherburne County—Con.		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County		
		Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 11.4	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01
RACE												
All persons		10 803	443	7 201	5 654	5 586	4 759	5 531	2 575	476	3 650	3 613
White		10 713	439	7 013	5 549	5 475	4 652	5 394	2 566	457	3 520	3 512
Black		7	—	10	13	26	30	31	3	9	32	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		35	—	21	13	26	17	25	2	2	18	25
American Indian		33	—	20	13	26	17	25	3	2	18	23
Eskimo		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		31	3	97	74	48	48	67	6	5	63	50
Asian		30	3	25	74	48	48	67	6	5	63	50
Chinese		—	3	—	11	6	4	5	1	1	5	3
Filipino		6	—	2	5	—	1	2	—	—	—	16
Japanese		2	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	1
Asian Indian		7	—	13	6	2	2	5	—	3	2	7
Korean		13	—	16	19	5	9	7	2	—	1	10
Vietnamese		—	—	13	27	3	3	34	—	—	1	1
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hmong		—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	1	4	15	20	14	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	2	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	5
Other Asian		—	—	7	1	2	4	—	—	—	53	1
Pacific Islander		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		17	1	10	5	11	12	14	—	3	17	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		10 803	443	7 201	5 654	5 586	4 759	5 531	2 575	476	3 650	3 613
Hispanic origin (of any race)		51	2	34	34	27	45	26	1	4	18	23
Mexican		31	2	17	13	17	27	12	—	1	9	4
Puerto Rican		3	—	6	3	2	—	7	—	1	—	—
Cuban		—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		17	—	10	17	8	17	7	1	2	9	6
Not of Hispanic origin		10 752	441	7 167	5 620	5 559	4 714	5 505	2 574	472	3 632	3 590
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		10 803	443	7 201	5 654	5 586	4 759	5 531	2 575	476	3 650	3 613
White		10 713	439	7 013	5 549	5 475	4 652	5 394	2 566	457	3 520	3 512
Hispanic origin		31	1	21	28	13	38	12	1	—	9	16
Not of Hispanic origin		10 682	438	6 992	5 521	5 462	4 614	5 382	2 565	457	3 511	3 496
Black		7	—	60	13	26	30	31	—	9	32	20
Hispanic origin		—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin		7	—	57	13	26	29	31	—	9	31	20
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	21	13	26	17	25	3	2	18	25
Hispanic origin		35	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	—	21	13	23	16	24	3	2	17	23
Asian or Pacific Islander		31	3	97	74	48	48	67	6	5	63	50
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		30	3	97	73	48	48	67	6	4	63	49
Other race		17	1	10	5	11	12	14	—	3	17	6
Hispanic origin		16	—	10	5	11	5	1	—	3	10	—
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.									
		Tract 3 02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 01	Tract 6 02	Tract 7 01	Tract 8 01	Tract 9 01 (pt.)	Tract 10 01 (pt.)	Tract 11 01 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons		5 669	3 314	92	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 630	2 100	2
White		5 501	3 234	92	3 433	3 353	3 317	3 641	4 523	2 022	2
Black		53	13	—	19	5	15	10	30	14	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		20	7	—	32	9	15	7	17	24	—
American Indian		19	7	—	31	9	15	7	17	24	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		88	56	—	44	51	35	49	48	33	—
Asian		88	56	—	44	51	35	43	48	33	—
Chinese		20	8	—	8	—	11	—	4	—	—
Filipino		2	4	—	2	1	1	10	1	—	—
Japanese		7	—	—	2	—	1	7	4	—	—
Asian Indian		13	6	—	1	7	2	1	2	—	—
Korean		13	14	—	3	5	2	8	9	1	—
Vietnamese		13	21	—	13	10	6	2	3	23	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	8	13	5	—	—	—	—
Hmong		11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Laotian		1	4	—	1	8	7	5	20	9	—
Thai		1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—
Other Asian		7	—	—	6	4	—	3	4	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		7	4	—	8	7	1	19	12	7	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		5 669	3 314	92	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 630	2 100	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)		30	30	2	14	6	5	22	42	11	—
Mexican		15	12	—	10	2	1	7	24	3	—
Puerto Rican		6	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cuban		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		8	16	2	2	4	3	15	17	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 639	3 284	90	3 522	3 419	3 378	3 704	4 588	2 089	2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		5 669	3 314	92	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 630	2 100	2
White		5 501	3 234	92	3 433	3 353	3 317	3 641	4 523	2 022	2
Hispanic origin		20	25	2	8	—	5	5	35	4	—
Not of Hispanic origin		5 481	3 209	90	3 425	3 353	3 312	3 636	4 488	2 018	2
Black		53	13	—	19	5	15	10	30	14	—
Hispanic origin		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		50	13	—	19	5	15	10	29	14	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		20	7	—	32	9	15	7	17	24	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		88	56	—	44	51	35	49	48	33	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		88	56	—	44	51	35	49	48	33	—
Other race		7	4	—	8	7	1	19	12	7	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														Remainder of Stearns County									
		Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105										
RACE																							
All persons														1 482	2 927	2 466	2 691	3 499					
White														1 415	2 908	2 457	2 684	3 483					
Black														29	1	5	2	2					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														3	4	1	2	2					
Asian Indian														3	4	1	2	2					
Eskimo														3	4	1	2	2					
Aleut														—	—	—	—	—					
Asian or Pacific Islander														28	7	3	3	4					
Asian														28	7	3	3	4					
Chinese														9	—	—	—	—					
Filipino														4	1	—	—	—					
Japanese														2	1	—	—	—					
Asian Indian														4	1	—	—	—					
Korean														2	5	—	2	1					
Vietnamese														8	1	3	1	—					
Cambodian														2	—	—	—	—					
Hmong														1	—	—	—	—					
Laotian														1	—	—	—	—					
Thai														3	—	—	—	—					
Other Asian														—	—	—	—	—					
Pacific Islander														—	—	—	—	—					
Hawaiian														2	—	—	—	—					
Samoan														—	—	—	—	—					
Guamanian														—	—	—	—	—					
Other Pacific Islander														—	—	—	—	—					
Other race														7	7	—	—	8					
HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons														1 482	2 927	2 466	2 691	3 499					
Hispanic origin (of any race)														19	17	6	5	14					
Mexican														6	7	4	—	10					
Puerto Rican														1	3	—	—	—					
Cuban														—	—	—	—	—					
Other Hispanic														—	7	2	5	—					
Not of Hispanic origin														12	2 910	2 460	2 686	3 485					
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons														1 482	2 927	2 466	2 691	3 499					
White														1 415	2 908	2 457	2 684	3 483					
Hispanic origin														10	8	6	4	6					
Not of Hispanic origin														1 405	2 900	2 451	2 680	3 477					
Black														29	1	5	2	2					
Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—					
Not of Hispanic origin														1	1	5	2	2					
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														28	7	3	3	4					
Hispanic origin														3	2	—	—	—					
Not of Hispanic origin														—	—	—	—	—					
Asian or Pacific Islander														28	7	3	3	4					
Hispanic origin														2	—	—	—	—					
Not of Hispanic origin														26	7	3	2	4					
Other race														7	7	—	—	8					
Hispanic origin														1	—	—	—	—					
Not of Hispanic origin														6	7	—	—	8					

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Stearns County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)	
RACE												
All persons	3 249	4 692	932	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 965	4 920	4 538	2 573	
White	3 234	4 652	931	3 887	3 562	5 772	5 715	4 865	4 901	4 503	2 564	
Black	—	12	—	8	7	2	12	33	4	11	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	17	1	1	3	—	17	17	6	6	3	
Asian	2	17	1	1	3	—	17	15	6	5	3	
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	9	—	6	7	3	11	42	9	15	6	
Asian	9	9	—	6	7	3	11	42	9	14	6	
Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	
Filipino	7	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	5	—	—	
Japanese	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	
Korean	—	7	—	4	5	—	10	7	3	3	2	
Vietnamese	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	8	—	
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	4	2	—	—	3	7	4	8	—	3	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 249	4 692	932	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 965	4 920	4 538	2 573	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	15	1	5	4	21	20	50	14	7	1	
Mexican	—	3	1	—	2	16	5	22	4	2	—	
Puerto Rican	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	—	12	—	5	2	5	10	22	—	5	1	
Nat of Hispanic origin	3 233	4 677	931	3 897	3 578	5 763	5 739	4 915	4 906	4 531	2 572	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	3 249	4 692	932	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 965	4 920	4 538	2 573	
White	3 234	4 652	931	3 887	3 562	5 772	5 715	4 865	4 901	4 503	2 564	
Hispanic origin	8	13	1	4	1	13	16	39	14	3	1	
Nat of Hispanic origin	3 226	4 639	930	3 883	3 561	5 759	5 699	4 826	4 887	4 500	2 563	
Black	—	12	—	8	7	2	12	33	4	11	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	17	1	1	3	—	17	33	4	6	3	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	9	—	6	7	3	17	15	6	5	3	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	5	9	—	5	7	2	11	41	9	14	6	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	4	2	—	—	3	7	4	8	—	2	—	
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nat of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County		Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212
All housing units	70 291	11 521	2 828	14 964	3 887	1 714	43 806	14 286	3 054	2 998
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	64 354	10 935	2 657	13 643	3 732	1 659	39 776	13 610	2 929	2 822
Owner-occupied housing units	46 726	7 331	997	10 977	2 781	867	28 418	7 331	1 925	1 103
Percent of occupied housing units	72.6	67.0	37.5	80.5	74.5	52.3	71.4	53.9	65.7	39.1
White	46 490	7 286	985	10 901	2 763	852	28 303	7 280	1 917	1 090
Black	41	3	2	12	2	1	26	12	1	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	78	23	3	34	8	2	21	8	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	89	13	7	19	2	9	57	28	3	8
Other race	28	6	—	11	6	3	11	3	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	110	27	—	31	11	3	52	12	12	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	46 409	7 264	985	10 883	2 758	851	28 262	7 272	1 906	1 090
Renter-occupied housing units	17 628	3 604	1 660	2 666	951	792	11 358	6 279	1 004	1 719
White	17 300	3 549	1 623	2 627	938	773	11 124	6 099	995	1 682
Black	85	16	12	6	—	5	63	48	3	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	82	11	11	15	10	2	49	37	3	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	131	18	9	13	1	10	105	85	3	9
Other race	30	8	5	5	2	2	17	10	—	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	107	18	9	20	8	5	69	50	1	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	17 228	3 538	1 618	2 613	933	769	11 077	6 062	994	1 677
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	5 937	586	171	1 321	155	55	4 030	676	125	176
For sale only	598	67	8	139	35	16	392	74	23	8
For rent	1 178	241	137	177	78	23	760	451	69	140
Rented or sold, not occupied	325	45	1	88	17	7	192	66	12	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3 322	149	11	795	10	—	2 378	25	7	11
For migrant workers	6	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other vacant	508	82	14	120	15	9	306	60	14	14
Boarded up	23	2	—	6	—	—	15	4	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room	993	132	73	150	32	19	711	471	15	73
2 rooms	2 418	483	232	406	112	89	1 529	735	116	234
3 rooms	5 992	1 152	448	987	224	159	3 853	1 821	318	458
4 rooms	12 361	2 458	898	2 359	646	372	7 544	2 877	722	933
5 rooms	13 174	2 210	518	2 946	714	376	8 018	2 550	471	551
6 rooms	11 210	1 741	322	2 343	558	222	7 126	2 080	478	341
7 rooms	9 229	1 357	152	2 137	591	183	5 735	1 530	368	174
8 or more rooms	14 914	1 988	185	3 636	1 010	294	9 290	2 222	566	234
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.2	4.2	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.3
Mean, all housing units	5.8	5.5	4.5	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.3	4.3	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	48 738	6 720	816	11 866	2 772	875	30 152	7 415	1 857	926
1, attached	1 052	132	42	220	141	13	700	353	63	42
2	1 802	308	105	237	65	58	1 257	770	144	107
3 or 4	1 256	208	109	118	52	19	930	590	90	113
5 to 9	1 728	250	99	315	82	180	1 163	599	110	100
10 to 19	3 905	750	234	636	284	233	2 519	1 600	348	243
20 to 49	5 263	1 130	862	781	337	259	3 352	2 114	143	901
50 or more	1 549	528	260	113	54	59	908	657	138	260
Mobile home or trailer	4 128	1 351	270	528	67	9	2 249	73	121	274
Other	870	144	31	150	33	9	576	115	40	32
Occupied housing units	64 354	10 935	2 657	13 643	3 732	1 659	39 776	13 610	2 929	2 822
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	13 248	2 617	868	2 073	598	333	8 558	3 798	694	899
2 persons	19 363	3 345	959	4 040	1 076	645	11 978	4 287	909	1 015
3 persons	10 686	1 748	413	2 491	744	263	6 447	2 232	487	441
4 persons	11 817	1 804	284	2 956	798	289	7 057	2 168	521	313
5 persons	5 891	903	90	1 439	374	91	3 549	733	230	103
6 or more persons	3 349	518	43	644	142	38	2 187	392	88	51
Median, occupied housing units	2.48	2.35	1.98	2.78	2.76	2.27	2.45	2.20	2.35	2.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.83	2.77	2.23	3.03	3.09	2.52	2.76	2.41	2.81	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.94	1.79	1.84	2.10	2.02	2.06	1.95	1.93	1.72	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	62 882	10 670	2 585	13 329	3 648	1 636	38 883	13 348	2 880	2 746
1.01 to 1.50	1 168	211	51	239	66	16	718	171	39	53
1.51 or more	304	54	21	75	18	7	175	91	10	23
Mean	.48	.49	.49	.48	.48	.47	.48	.47	.47	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	33 075	4 341	690	7 992	2 269	763	20 742	6 523	1 638	778
Less than \$20,000	635	75	5	52	7	4	508	32	11	5
\$20,000 to \$39,999	3 500	524	103	299	21	41	2 677	604	148	105
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 684	1 503	329	1 497	178	287	6 684	2 700	585	339
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10 835	1 487	160	2 883	742	246	6 465	2 019	620	208
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 709	506	64	1 795	681	98	2 408	639	204	85
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 825	199	24	1 153	507	70	1 473	386	63	28
\$150,000 to \$199,999	636	39	4	247	102	15	350	95	6	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999	165	2	1	45	20	1	118	34	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	55	5	—	17	9	—	33	10	—	2
\$300,000 or more	31	1	—	4	2	1	26	4	—	—
Median (dollars)	64 400	60 800	54 400	74 800	84 900	62 600	61 300	59 500	62 400	56 400
Mean (dollars)	69 400	63 300	58 900	81 000	92 500	70 400	66 300	65 600	63 800	61 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 805	3 449	1 657	2 511	928	792	10 845	6 253	1 001	1 716
Median contract rent (dollars)	363	369	381	405	434	409	352	359	363	382
Mean contract rent (dollars)	365	351	362	404	411	452	360	377	341	366
With meals included in rent	315	117	4	18	3	12	180	12	12	4
Mean contract rent (dollars)	522	568	329	559	384	638	488	599	657	329
No meals included in rent	15 994	3 230	1 638	2 402	903	771	10 362	6 187	961	1 695
No cash rent	496	102	15	91	22	9	303	54	28	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
All housing units.....	—	2 828	1 660	2 340	713	756	3 054	170	1 924	1 858
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 657	1 603	2 151	695	735	2 929	165	1 553	1 797
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	997	1 320	1 698	618	667	1 925	106	1 372	991
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	37.5	82.3	78.9	88.9	90.7	65.7	64.2	88.3	55.1
White.....	—	985	1 315	1 684	616	664	1 917	105	1 368	975
Black.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	5	—	1	3	2	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	7	—	2	—	—	3	1	2	10
Other race.....	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	3	8	4	—	12	—	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	985	1 312	1 679	613	664	1 906	105	1 367	974
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	1 660	283	453	77	68	1 004	59	181	806
White.....	—	1 623	278	449	77	68	995	59	178	787
Black.....	—	12	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	11	2	2	—	—	3	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	9	—	1	—	—	3	—	2	10
Other race.....	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	9	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	1 618	277	445	77	68	994	59	178	783
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	—	171	57	189	18	21	125	5	371	61
For sale only.....	—	8	14	18	3	1	23	—	19	16
For rent.....	—	137	12	16	—	4	69	3	17	23
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	1	6	15	5	4	12	2	7	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	11	2	127	2	—	7	—	321	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	14	22	12	8	12	14	—	7	10
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	73	5	37	2	—	15	—	11	19
2 rooms.....	—	232	30	91	6	6	116	2	22	90
3 rooms.....	—	448	107	222	26	21	318	10	130	160
4 rooms.....	—	898	257	426	68	52	722	35	267	380
5 rooms.....	—	518	360	558	133	137	471	33	319	401
6 rooms.....	—	322	332	300	139	151	478	19	308	249
7 rooms.....	—	152	259	257	142	157	368	22	269	209
8 or more rooms.....	—	185	310	449	197	232	566	49	598	350
Median, all housing units.....	—	4.2	5.7	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.3	5.8	6.2	5.2
Mean, all housing units.....	—	4.5	5.9	5.6	6.5	6.7	5.5	6.1	6.4	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	4.3	5.8	5.3	6.4	6.6	5.3	5.8	6.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5.5	6.0	5.8	6.5	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.8	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	3.8	4.3	3.5	5.6	5.4	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	—	816	1 293	1 382	609	653	1 857	110	1 747	1 012
1, attached.....	—	42	12	6	1	8	63	—	6	13
2.....	—	105	17	26	—	14	144	2	17	63
3 or 4.....	—	109	1	3	—	1	90	4	6	19
5 to 9.....	—	99	29	1	9	1	110	1	12	180
10 to 19.....	—	234	95	64	—	—	348	9	17	233
20 to 49.....	—	862	—	86	—	—	143	39	60	259
50 or more.....	—	260	—	130	—	—	138	—	—	59
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	270	193	624	73	66	121	4	48	9
Other.....	—	31	20	18	21	13	40	1	11	11
Occupied housing units.....	—	2 657	1 603	2 151	695	735	2 929	165	1 553	1 797
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	—	868	367	455	116	86	694	31	208	349
2 persons.....	—	959	450	591	180	200	909	56	505	683
3 persons.....	—	413	218	375	102	125	487	28	265	285
4 persons.....	—	284	270	405	120	175	521	29	308	326
5 persons.....	—	90	177	229	70	94	230	13	168	106
6 or more persons.....	—	43	121	96	107	55	88	8	99	48
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	1.98	2.47	2.58	3.00	3.15	2.35	2.42	2.74	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.23	2.57	2.95	3.13	3.22	2.81	3.14	2.85	2.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	1.84	2.06	1.50	2.11	2.32	1.72	1.79	2.26	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	—	2 585	1 550	2 103	669	722	2 880	161	1 521	1 774
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	51	46	39	23	11	39	2	23	16
1.51 or more.....	—	21	7	9	3	2	10	2	9	7
Mean.....	—	.49	.49	.50	.51	.48	.47	.45	.45	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	690	553	930	138	304	1 638	88	907	860
Less than \$20,000.....	—	5	46	7	3	3	11	—	10	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	103	152	61	45	13	148	2	36	42
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	329	193	266	49	71	585	10	144	297
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	160	129	365	31	134	620	48	300	302
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	64	28	123	7	59	204	21	194	121
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	24	4	79	3	22	63	4	156	75
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	4	1	26	—	1	6	1	54	17
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	3	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	—	54 400	47 400	66 500	46 900	68 700	62 400	72 200	77 500	64 000
Mean (dollars).....	—	58 900	48 600	72 000	50 700	71 500	63 800	78 200	86 700	71 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	1 657	223	435	39	35	1 001	59	148	802
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	381	223	381	202	266	363	527	386	409
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	362	227	390	208	262	341	489	363	451
With meals included in rent.....	—	4	—	101	—	—	12	—	—	12
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	329	—	567	—	—	657	—	—	638
No meals included in rent.....	—	1 638	205	317	23	29	961	57	137	780
No cash rent.....	—	15	18	17	16	6	28	2	11	10

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County				Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	
All housing units	3 887	—	1 714	—	2 376	1 153	1 924	3 766	144	
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	3 732	—	1 659	—	2 076	969	1 553	3 516	138	
Owner-occupied housing units	2 781	—	867	—	1 934	901	1 372	2 998	124	
Percent of occupied housing units	74.5	—	52.3	—	93.2	93.0	88.3	85.3	89.9	
White	2 763	—	852	—	1 921	898	1 368	2 976	123	
Black	2	—	1	—	3	1	2	3	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	—	2	—	8	1	—	15	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	—	9	—	2	1	2	2	1	
Other race	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	—	3	—	5	2	1	9	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 758	—	851	—	1 917	896	1 367	2 971	123	
Renter-occupied housing units	951	—	792	—	142	68	181	518	14	
White	938	—	773	—	140	68	178	516	14	
Black	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Other race	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	8	—	5	—	2	—	1	4	—	
White, not of Hispanic origin	933	—	769	—	138	68	178	513	14	
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	155	—	55	—	300	184	371	250	6	
For sale only	35	—	16	—	28	12	19	29	—	
For rent	78	—	23	—	10	7	17	42	—	
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	—	7	—	19	9	7	24	5	
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	10	—	—	—	209	132	321	123	—	
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Other vacant	15	—	9	—	34	24	7	30	1	
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	
ROOMS										
1 room	32	—	19	—	32	34	11	22	—	
2 rooms	112	—	89	—	60	42	22	80	1	
3 rooms	224	—	159	—	129	87	130	257	1	
4 rooms	646	—	372	—	358	146	267	562	8	
5 rooms	714	—	376	—	520	211	319	781	25	
6 rooms	558	—	222	—	432	203	308	593	27	
7 rooms	591	—	183	—	333	182	269	553	26	
8 or more rooms	1 010	—	294	—	512	248	598	918	56	
Median, all housing units	5.9	—	5.1	—	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.9	
Mean, all housing units	6.1	—	5.4	—	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.1	7.0	
Median, occupied housing units	6.0	—	5.1	—	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.0	7.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.8	—	6.6	—	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.3	7.2	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	—	4.0	—	4.6	5.2	4.5	4.1	5.5	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 772	—	875	—	2 131	1 082	1 747	3 122	137	
1, attached	141	—	13	—	21	3	6	36	—	
2	65	—	58	—	14	4	17	74	5	
3 or 4	52	—	19	—	2	1	6	38	—	
5 to 9	82	—	180	—	—	—	12	41	—	
10 to 19	284	—	233	—	20	—	17	82	—	
20 to 49	337	—	259	—	—	—	60	125	—	
50 or more	54	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	67	—	9	—	129	47	48	228	—	
Other	33	—	9	—	59	16	11	20	2	
Occupied housing units	3 732	—	1 659	—	2 076	969	1 553	3 516	138	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	598	—	333	—	280	124	208	514	16	
2 persons	1 076	—	645	—	534	279	505	963	38	
3 persons	744	—	263	—	384	185	265	628	22	
4 persons	798	—	289	—	491	218	308	815	37	
5 persons	374	—	91	—	277	100	168	414	15	
6 or more persons	142	—	38	—	110	63	99	182	10	
Median, occupied housing units	2.76	—	2.27	—	3.08	2.94	2.74	2.95	3.18	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.09	—	2.52	—	3.11	2.96	2.85	3.13	3.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	—	2.06	—	2.50	2.64	2.26	2.14	2.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	3 648	—	1 636	—	2 020	938	1 521	3 428	138	
1.01 to 1.50	66	—	16	—	42	23	23	69	—	
1.51 or more	18	—	7	—	14	8	9	19	—	
Mean .....	.48	—	.47	—	.51	.49	.45	.50	.45	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 269	—	763	—	1 252	539	907	2 165	97	
Less than \$20,000	7	—	4	—	6	12	10	13	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	21	—	41	—	75	52	36	73	1	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	178	—	287	—	400	123	144	355	10	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	742	—	246	—	490	212	300	837	56	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	681	—	98	—	180	94	194	525	23	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	507	—	70	—	95	40	156	280	5	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	102	—	15	—	6	5	54	63	2	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	20	—	1	—	—	1	10	13	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	
\$300,000 or more	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	84 900	—	62 600	—	64 700	68 300	77 500	75 300	73 700	
Mean (dollars)	92 500	—	70 400	—	67 800	68 700	86 700	81 000	77 100	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	928	—	792	—	115	43	148	475	10	
Median contract rent (dollars)	434	—	409	—	364	319	386	364	338	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	411	—	452	—	343	337	363	340	359	
With meals included in rent	3	—	12	—	—	1	—	2	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	384	—	638	—	—	437	—	413	—	
No meals included in rent	903	—	771	—	104	36	137	442	9	
No cash rent	22	—	9	—	11	6	11	31	1	

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 655	2 061	2 412	2 239	1 740	772	297	385	1 526	2 104
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 594	1 925	2 272	2 060	1 676	763	257	357	1 485	2 055
Owner-occupied housing units.....	715	1 323	941	955	1 217	691	17	50	971	346
Percent of occupied housing units.....	27.6	68.7	41.4	46.4	72.6	90.6	6.6	14.0	65.4	16.8
White.....	711	1 315	935	949	1 204	690	17	50	963	345
Black.....	2	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	5	5	4	8	1	—	—	5	—
Other race.....	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	3	—	4	3	—	—	—	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	711	1 313	935	946	1 202	690	17	50	961	345
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 879	602	1 331	1 105	459	72	240	307	514	1 709
White.....	1 831	585	1 306	1 077	445	72	238	294	498	1 662
Black.....	14	5	10	11	3	—	—	5	6	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	1	2	7	2	—	—	3	6	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	26	10	10	6	8	—	2	5	3	26
Other race.....	2	1	3	4	1	—	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	6	5	12	2	—	1	4	4	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 823	580	1 304	1 068	444	72	238	291	495	1 654
VACANCY STATUS										
Voacant housing units.....	61	136	140	179	64	9	40	28	41	49
For sale only.....	14	9	8	4	9	2	—	1	11	8
For rent.....	20	109	114	153	52	1	39	7	16	19
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	8	5	15	—	1	—	17	4	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	10	1	7	1	—	1	1	—	1	9
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other voacant.....	11	9	6	6	3	4	—	3	9	7
Boarded up.....	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
ROOMS										
1 room.....	163	18	27	141	16	4	29	44	11	163
2 rooms.....	159	86	113	79	51	8	136	37	67	150
3 rooms.....	277	197	299	423	168	24	87	46	194	255
4 rooms.....	520	359	724	591	303	71	19	71	253	429
5 rooms.....	442	285	543	285	221	129	8	37	293	353
6 rooms.....	482	225	327	192	197	138	4	51	252	420
7 rooms.....	234	263	160	186	216	144	5	25	208	161
8 or more rooms.....	378	628	219	342	568	254	9	74	248	173
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	5.9	4.6	4.3	6.1	6.6	2.4	4.4	5.3	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	6.1	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.7	2.8	4.9	5.5	4.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	6.1	4.6	4.4	6.2	6.6	2.5	4.3	5.3	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.1	7.3	5.9	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.6	8.5	6.2	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	733	1 302	884	794	1 145	702	19	89	1 007	384
1, attached.....	57	10	83	167	60	2	—	1	19	21
2.....	126	22	52	55	15	28	23	24	110	122
3 or 4.....	260	7	31	36	21	9	16	56	36	248
5 to 9.....	285	18	86	51	43	6	15	26	39	259
10 to 19.....	814	228	93	195	118	—	18	69	25	690
20 to 49.....	368	300	932	543	251	—	120	117	156	368
50 or more.....	—	83	195	382	—	—	75	—	117	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	87	34	—	85	16	—	—	—	—
Other.....	12	4	22	15	2	9	11	3	17	12
Occupied housing units.....	2 594	1 925	2 272	2 060	1 676	763	257	357	1 485	2 055
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	617	295	585	724	250	83	206	105	423	546
2 persons.....	658	600	802	627	468	185	34	95	493	460
3 persons.....	474	343	453	313	314	137	8	54	247	372
4 persons.....	652	429	270	263	402	187	3	72	189	547
5 persons.....	109	181	115	96	154	97	5	9	99	64
6 or more persons.....	84	77	47	37	88	74	1	22	34	66
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.55	2.70	2.19	1.99	2.88	3.33	1.50—	2.27	2.15	2.56
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.48	3.37	2.44	2.49	3.39	3.49	2.25	2.39	2.41	2.18
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.57	1.92	2.03	1.59	1.99	2.02	1.50—	2.24	1.64	2.68
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 543	1 889	2 220	2 023	1 650	748	255	329	1 462	2 011
1.01 to 1.50.....	37	26	35	24	19	13	1	13	15	30
1.51 or more.....	14	10	17	13	7	2	1	15	8	14
Mean.....	.53	.47	.49	.45	.48	.50	.46	.55	.44	.57
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	604	1 152	779	848	1 077	467	12	40	862	261
Less than \$20,000.....	2	1	5	2	2	2	—	—	3	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	24	11	120	20	16	13	3	1	96	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	137	137	304	137	104	106	2	4	456	110
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	180	353	261	331	444	225	3	10	269	86
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	107	266	62	182	316	73	4	9	30	23
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	98	270	24	111	164	41	—	9	8	12
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	30	78	3	39	20	5	—	3	—	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	18	23	—	21	8	1	—	2	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	8	—	4	2	1	—	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	4	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	76 000	85 000	57 900	75 600	78 900	69 700	75 000	90 000	55 300	59 300
Mean (dollars).....	90 100	97 500	59 500	87 000	85 000	73 700	64 600	116 300	55 500	64 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 872	594	1 324	1 101	455	60	239	307	512	1 702
Median contract rent (dollars).....	369	379	414	378	350	293	158	350	375	352
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	443	390	417	349	351	319	210	433	380	444
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	17	2	—	1	6	—	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	625	—	561	844	—	263	629	—	363	625
No meals included in rent.....	1 863	587	1 301	1 096	448	47	230	302	506	1 693
No cash rent.....	7	7	6	3	7	12	3	5	5	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
All housing units	1 337	58	1 489	1 401	1 251	1 508	2 189
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	1 221	48	1 450	1 351	1 229	1 462	2 011
Owner-occupied housing units	667	34	1 026	1 003	1 063	991	913
Percent of occupied housing units	54.6	70.8	70.8	74.2	86.5	67.8	45.4
White	663	34	1 013	997	1 057	986	907
Black	1	—	4	—	2	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	1	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	6	4	1	3	4
Other race	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	—	—	1	1	2	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	661	34	1 013	997	1 056	985	905
Renter-occupied housing units	554	14	424	348	166	471	1 098
White	537	14	411	334	159	462	1 070
Black	5	—	1	2	—	1	11
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	3	—	2	1	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	—	5	9	5	6	6
Other race	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6	—	5	—	1	5	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	532	14	407	334	158	459	1 061
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	116	10	39	50	22	46	178
For sale only	5	5	9	9	2	17	4
For rent	103	4	18	22	3	16	152
Rented or sold, not occupied	4	—	6	7	1	6	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	1	1	4	3	3	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	3	—	5	8	13	4	6
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS							
1 room	18	—	6	21	6	16	141
2 rooms	77	1	41	31	43	24	77
3 rooms	177	3	143	138	34	162	421
4 rooms	301	13	341	228	144	228	586
5 rooms	173	23	366	300	344	280	278
6 rooms	109	12	238	302	213	241	182
7 rooms	133	4	186	195	183	215	180
8 or more rooms	349	2	168	186	284	342	324
Median, all housing units	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.7	4.3
Median, all housing units	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.1	5.9	4.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.6	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.7	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	683	27	1 102	1 061	1 102	1 017	748
1, attached	7	14	20	10	13	27	167
2	12	—	82	197	47	90	55
3 or 4	4	1	27	83	2	63	33
5 to 9	18	—	56	14	18	60	51
10 to 19	226	16	96	14	15	118	195
20 to 49	300	—	98	—	44	117	543
50 or more	83	—	—	—	—	—	382
Mobile home or trailer	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other	2	—	8	22	10	15	14
Occupied housing units	1 221	48	1 450	1 351	1 229	1 462	2 011
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	237	19	394	373	205	377	715
2 persons	424	18	499	456	451	516	610
3 persons	207	7	254	219	225	216	304
4 persons	228	4	187	173	206	218	252
5 persons	90	—	79	72	91	98	93
6 or more persons	35	—	37	58	51	37	37
Median, occupied housing units	2.38	1.78	2.16	2.16	2.41	2.19	1.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.27	1.50	2.24	2.26	2.45	2.39	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	2.06	1.95	1.87	2.13	1.80	1.59
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	1 201	48	1 425	1 323	1 206	1 445	1 975
1.01 to 1.50	12	—	18	20	18	9	24
1.51 or more	8	—	7	8	5	8	12
Mean .....	.46	.37	.46	.45	.45	.42	.46
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	622	26	941	882	987	890	810
Less than \$20,000	—	—	6	10	5	5	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	4	140	197	51	58	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999	70	6	524	543	459	343	125
\$60,000 to \$79,999	168	4	242	120	423	303	326
\$80,000 to \$99,999	153	6	24	9	45	123	178
\$100,000 to \$149,999	166	5	5	3	4	53	104
\$150,000 to \$199,999	44	1	—	—	—	—	38
\$200,000 to \$249,999	9	—	—	—	—	—	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$300,000 or more	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars)	87 800	75 000	52 100	47 600	59 300	62 100	76 000
Mean (dollars)	98 900	78 500	53 100	48 200	59 400	65 600	87 800
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	552	14	423	345	164	468	1 094
Median contract rent (dollars)	382	463	360	296	339	359	378
Mean contract rent (dollars)	395	445	327	314	345	351	349
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	113	—	—	—	844
No meals included in rent	547	14	416	337	158	464	1 089
No cash rent	5	—	6	8	6	4	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
All housing units.....	740	1	551	724	2 354	50	1 000	1 761	1 492
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	683	1	539	704	2 224	49	993	1 727	1 450
Owner-occupied housing units.....	249	1	369	656	907	42	968	1 414	1 329
Percent of occupied housing units.....	36.5	100.0	68.5	93.2	40.8	85.7	97.5	81.9	91.7
White.....	247	1	366	652	901	42	957	1 410	1 325
Black.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	2	2	5	—	6	2	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	247	1	366	652	901	41	955	1 405	1 324
Renter-occupied housing units.....	434	—	170	48	1 317	7	25	313	121
White.....	420	—	169	48	1 292	7	25	311	120
Black.....	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	1	—	5	—	1	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	419	—	169	48	1 290	7	25	309	120
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	57	—	12	20	130	1	7	34	42
For sale only.....	3	—	6	4	3	—	6	13	3
For rent.....	52	—	1	6	110	1	—	13	6
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	1	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	5	17
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	2	—	4	6	6	—	1	2	6
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	16	—	—	—	27	—	—	6	2
2 rooms.....	51	—	9	9	112	2	—	25	22
3 rooms.....	161	—	22	20	296	2	7	50	48
4 rooms.....	264	—	91	58	711	5	39	297	155
5 rooms.....	94	1	89	112	520	7	127	295	242
6 rooms.....	56	—	62	116	315	10	141	222	294
7 rooms.....	35	—	73	130	156	6	181	272	238
8 or more rooms.....	63	—	205	279	217	18	505	594	491
Median, all housing units.....	4.0	5.0	6.5	6.9	4.6	6.4	7.5	6.4	6.4
Mean, all housing units.....	4.4	5.0	6.7	6.9	4.9	6.6	7.5	6.6	6.6
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.1	5.0	6.5	6.9	4.6	6.3	7.5	6.5	6.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.0	7.7	7.1	6.0	6.4	7.5	7.0	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.7	—	4.2	4.4	4.0	6.0	6.0	4.1	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	175	1	349	619	857	46	970	1 310	1 342
1, attached.....	54	—	36	3	69	—	6	10	6
2.....	8	—	4	10	52	—	7	17	13
3 or 4.....	21	—	12	3	30	3	—	24	7
5 to 9.....	43	—	26	—	86	—	—	44	9
10 to 19.....	118	—	124	2	77	—	—	185	22
20 to 49.....	251	—	—	—	932	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	195	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	69	—	—	85	34	—	16	165	81
Other.....	1	—	—	2	22	1	1	6	12
Occupied housing units.....	683	1	539	704	2 224	49	993	1 727	1 450
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	198	—	71	58	566	9	52	203	180
2 persons.....	230	1	198	176	784	17	238	470	335
3 persons.....	119	—	102	136	446	9	195	329	241
4 persons.....	89	—	105	201	266	11	313	428	356
5 persons.....	33	—	45	91	115	3	121	219	212
6 or more persons.....	14	—	18	42	47	—	74	78	126
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.12	2.00	2.50	3.37	2.20	2.41	3.54	3.08	3.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.45	2.00	2.99	3.47	2.47	2.50	3.55	3.32	3.52
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.98	—	2.08	2.30	2.03	2.00	2.40	2.29	2.26
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	667	1	532	688	2 172	48	983	1 691	1 398
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	—	7	14	35	—	8	33	44
1.51 or more.....	5	—	—	2	17	1	2	3	8
Mean.....	.53	.40	.43	.48	.50	.40	.46	.48	.50
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	189	1	343	530	753	38	888	1 141	795
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	1	1	5	2	1	2	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	13	—	1	6	116	7	3	16	43
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	58	—	27	67	298	12	46	177	188
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	65	—	94	185	257	5	379	454	340
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	35	—	84	113	56	4	281	217	121
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	16	1	104	19	19	7	148	174	69
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	26	34	2	1	20	64	15
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	17	14	—	—	7	23	5
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	4	3	—	—	2	5	4
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	9	1
Median (dollars).....	67 400	112 500	90 100	81 000	57 700	57 500	80 900	76 500	67 800
Mean (dollars).....	70 700	112 500	109 800	95 800	58 900	69 200	88 000	90 100	74 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	433	—	170	42	1 310	7	22	308	95
Median contract rent (dollars).....	349	—	456	321	414	313	438	396	334
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	347	—	441	321	417	427	437	396	315
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	561	—	—	287	—
No meals included in rent.....	431	—	170	40	1 287	7	17	300	83
No cash rent.....	2	—	—	2	6	—	5	7	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
All housing units.....	23	1 076	891	899	1 332	1 321	1 871	295
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	23	935	861	841	1 112	1 196	1 729	277
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	816	676	758	982	926	1 333	246
Percent of occupied housing units.....	87.0	87.3	78.5	90.1	88.3	77.4	77.1	88.8
White.....	20	815	675	758	978	922	1 333	245
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	3	3	3	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	20	814	675	758	976	921	1 330	245
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	119	185	83	130	270	396	31
White.....	3	116	185	82	130	270	393	31
Black.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	3	116	183	82	130	270	393	30
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	141	30	58	220	125	142	18
For sale only.....	—	4	5	3	14	10	30	3
For rent.....	—	3	7	5	32	33	23	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	1	3	8	3	5	11	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	120	6	31	156	66	54	1
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	13	9	11	15	11	24	8
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	6	4	—	34	2	17	1
2 rooms.....	—	18	24	1	9	39	73	1
3 rooms.....	1	89	44	23	62	122	99	12
4 rooms.....	5	166	141	107	156	217	330	20
5 rooms.....	1	184	198	178	228	263	378	51
6 rooms.....	4	202	154	244	265	269	344	55
7 rooms.....	4	141	137	158	219	165	246	61
8 or more rooms.....	7	270	189	188	359	244	384	94
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.6
Mean, all housing units.....	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	7.8	4.3	4.0	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	21	915	673	776	1 169	959	1 412	262
1, attached.....	—	7	8	4	6	7	16	2
2.....	—	4	25	8	6	45	81	—
3 or 4.....	—	25	39	5	12	21	36	—
5 to 9.....	—	1	25	8	—	27	66	—
10 to 19.....	1	14	44	16	30	1	64	—
20 to 49.....	—	21	22	—	23	90	67	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	82	45	73	66	149	101	28
Other.....	1	7	10	9	20	22	28	3
Occupied housing units.....	23	935	861	841	1 112	1 196	1 729	277
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	7	136	212	157	200	320	480	34
2 persons.....	6	277	257	226	312	383	538	83
3 persons.....	4	145	111	106	167	151	219	42
4 persons.....	3	189	150	146	176	167	249	38
5 persons.....	3	114	74	108	131	110	151	43
6 or more persons.....	—	74	57	98	126	65	92	37
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.88	2.35	2.85	2.76	2.23	2.21	3.01
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.50	3.04	2.56	2.97	2.91	2.39	2.36	3.01
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.06	1.55	2.04	1.97	1.50—	1.53	3.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	23	904	847	804	1 080	1 175	1 695	265
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	26	13	33	27	19	31	11
1.51 or more.....	—	5	1	4	5	2	3	1
Mean.....	.40	.49	.46	.51	.48	.46	.44	.49
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	12	577	459	345	578	646	1 031	29
Less than \$20,000.....	—	6	16	23	58	27	50	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	58	95	111	181	214	268	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6	164	209	113	158	234	404	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	195	113	80	115	125	215	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	86	21	12	33	25	63	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	53	5	6	24	20	29	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	12	—	—	—	1	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	55 000	66 400	51 700	45 400	45 300	45 900	48 600	47 500
Mean (dollars).....	68 300	70 400	52 100	48 000	51 100	49 400	51 500	46 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	2	106	169	58	82	252	377	11
Median contract rent (dollars).....	80—	307	254	233	168	214	219	163
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	297	308	226	193	258	224	245
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	25	—	1	28	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	667	—	90	640	300	8
No meals included in rent.....	1	101	134	44	61	204	352	8
No cash rent.....	1	5	10	14	20	20	23	3

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 464	1 688	2 658	2 394	1 299	1 826	1 780	771
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 341	1 335	1 867	1 837	1 274	1 647	1 443	762
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 097	1 036	1 634	1 611	980	1 375	1 222	690
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.8	77.6	87.5	87.7	76.9	83.5	84.7	90.6
White.....	1 096	1 035	1 631	1 606	976	1 373	1 218	689
Black.....	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	1
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	4	2	5	4	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 095	1 035	1 627	1 604	972	1 369	1 216	689
Renter-occupied housing units.....	244	299	233	226	294	272	221	72
White.....	242	296	232	224	288	272	217	72
Black.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	—	4	—	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	242	296	232	223	287	272	216	72
VACANCY STATUS								
Voacant housing units.....	123	353	791	557	25	179	337	9
For sale only.....	27	20	83	44	12	16	10	2
For rent.....	21	19	5	5	7	3	7	1
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	9	13	21	15	3	4	4	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	21	289	664	462	1	152	300	1
For migrant workers.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	43	12	18	31	2	4	16	4
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	5	11	33	41	3	34	9	4
2 rooms.....	17	54	150	75	32	60	54	8
3 rooms.....	77	137	314	262	68	144	109	24
4 rooms.....	206	254	477	385	244	256	276	71
5 rooms.....	304	374	459	448	325	288	269	128
6 rooms.....	328	291	423	359	224	296	290	138
7 rooms.....	214	256	343	319	171	297	274	144
8 or more rooms.....	313	311	459	505	232	451	499	254
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.1	6.6
Median, all housing units.....	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.6	6.8	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	3.9	4.9	4.6	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	1 224	1 206	2 267	1 877	810	1 433	1 539	701
1, attached.....	12	16	9	18	71	23	16	2
2.....	16	35	24	21	15	46	30	28
3 or 4.....	19	13	6	—	29	20	27	9
5 to 9.....	43	20	33	6	59	50	55	6
10 to 19.....	19	100	34	29	84	27	46	—
20 to 49.....	—	51	—	27	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	109	75	259	392	224	122	54	16
Other.....	22	172	26	24	7	44	13	9
Occupied housing units.....	1 341	1 335	1 867	1 837	1 274	1 647	1 443	762
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	334	346	342	273	196	301	200	83
2 persons.....	388	456	556	530	368	488	421	184
3 persons.....	174	171	264	313	239	273	241	137
4 persons.....	187	191	310	369	246	312	289	187
5 persons.....	135	105	203	198	154	193	191	97
6 or more persons.....	123	66	192	154	71	80	101	74
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.21	2.63	2.87	2.81	2.63	2.92	3.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.47	2.34	2.80	2.96	2.87	2.90	3.20	3.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.80	1.50	1.94	2.30	2.56	1.65	1.93	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 310	1 312	1 803	1 785	1 242	1 619	1 412	747
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	22	62	44	28	25	23	13
1.51 or more.....	2	1	2	8	3	3	8	2
Median.....	.47	.43	.49	.50	.52	.46	.48	.50
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	556	825	902	826	659	1 086	734	466
Less than \$20,000.....	154	24	35	40	5	7	6	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	248	194	232	122	30	78	29	13
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	103	318	342	230	291	329	148	106
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	37	195	224	276	264	417	244	225
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	5	57	54	103	58	163	140	73
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	6	27	13	48	10	73	123	40
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	7	2	6	1	14	36	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	—	—	—	4	6	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	28 600	52 100	50 100	61 400	60 200	65 300	74 400	69 700
Mean (dollars).....	33 800	56 100	51 700	61 900	62 100	68 900	83 500	73 600
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	170	280	166	171	282	259	193	60
Median contract rent (dollars).....	163	249	214	270	362	301	326	293
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	163	282	234	267	415	292	317	319
With meals included in rent.....	1	31	5	—	—	54	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	137	612	420	—	—	247	363	263
No meals included in rent.....	144	233	141	149	272	198	182	47
No cash rent.....	25	16	20	22	10	7	9	12

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA			Sherburne County		Stearns County	
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Sherburne County	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)			
Occupied housing units -----	63 790	13 528	39 427	13 379			
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 490	10 901	28 303	7 280			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.9	80.6	71.8	54.4			
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 300	2 627	11 124	6 099			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.1	19.4	28.2	45.6			
ROOMS							
1 room -----	645	73	468	402			
2 rooms -----	1 910	320	1 149	652			
3 rooms -----	4 708	705	2 969	1 650			
4 rooms -----	10 609	1 980	6 409	2 614			
5 rooms -----	12 000	2 668	7 247	2 413			
6 rooms -----	10 574	2 193	6 711	2 000			
7 rooms -----	8 884	2 069	5 482	1 489			
8 or more rooms -----	14 460	3 520	8 992	2 159			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.1			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	44 743	10 803	27 516	7 185			
1, attached -----	988	208	654	336			
2 -----	1 641	212	1 158	707			
3 -----	1 146	105	865	549			
4 -----	3 608	277	2 341	1 367			
5 to 9 -----	4 632	570	2 841	1 469			
10 to 19 -----	1 386	111	2 222	1 842			
20 to 49 -----	3 450	440	1 743	550			
50 or more -----	571	89	356	107			
Mobile home or trailer -----							
Other -----							
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person -----	13 143	2 059	8 479	3 747			
2 persons -----	19 227	4 006	11 903	4 236			
3 persons -----	10 575	2 468	6 377	2 184			
4 persons -----	11 713	2 928	7 007	2 139			
5 persons -----	5 829	1 429	3 509	706			
6 or more persons -----	3 303	638	2 152	367			
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.48	2.78	2.44	2.19			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.83	3.03	2.76	2.40			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.93	2.10	1.94	1.92			
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less -----	62 384	13 219	38 583	13 155			
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 131	235	644	134			
1.51 or more -----	275	74	150	70			
Mean -----	.48	.48	.47	.46			
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 888	7 930	20 644	6 477			
Less than \$20,000 -----	632	52	505	31			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 489	297	2 670	603			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 640	1 486	6 657	2 682			
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10 770	2 864	6 428	2 000			
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 675	1 777	2 400	637			
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2 807	1 144	1 466	383			
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	626	244	343	93			
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	164	45	117	34			
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	54	17	32	10			
\$300,000 or more -----	31	4	26	4			
Median (dollars) -----	64 400	74 800	61 300	59 500			
Mean (dollars) -----	69 400	81 000	66 200	65 500			
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 483	2 474	10 613	6 073			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	364	405	352	359			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	365	405	360	378			
With meals included in rent -----	315	18	180	12			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	522	559	488	599			
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	15 680	2 367	10 136	6 010			
No meals included in rent -----	488	89	297	51			
No cash rent -----							

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Sterns County
Occupied housing units	126	89
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	41	26
Percent of occupied housing units	32.5	29.2
Renter-occupied housing units	85	63
Percent of occupied housing units	67.5	70.8
ROOMS		
1 room	13	13
2 rooms	8	7
3 rooms	19	10
4 rooms	24	17
5 rooms	29	18
6 rooms	8	8
7 rooms	5	2
8 or more rooms	20	14
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.7	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	45	29
1, attached	—	—
2, —	6	3
3 or 4	3	3
5 to 9	11	8
10 to 19	18	13
20 to 49	27	19
50 or more	12	11
Mobile home or trailer	4	3
Other	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	31	25
2 persons	32	20
3 persons	30	26
4 persons	17	6
5 persons	9	7
6 or more persons	7	5
Median, occupied housing units	2.50	2.47
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.31	3.21
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.22	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	119	86
1.01 to 1.50	6	2
1.51 or more	1	1
Mean	.77	.78
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	35	23
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	10	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	69,400	65,800
Mean (dollars)	78,500	80,400
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	84	63
Median contract rent (dollars)	376	365
Mean contract rent (dollars)	397	391
With meals included in rent	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—
No meals included in rent	81	61
No cash rent	3	2

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA
Occupied housing units -----	160
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	78
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	82
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.3
ROOMS	
1 room -----	6
2 rooms -----	9
3 rooms -----	16
4 rooms -----	33
5 rooms -----	29
6 rooms -----	25
7 rooms -----	13
8 or more rooms -----	29
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached -----	78
1, attached -----	6
2 -----	5
3 or 4 -----	7
5 to 9 -----	9
10 to 19 -----	12
20 to 49 -----	24
50 or more -----	3
Mobile home or trailer -----	14
Other -----	2
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person -----	26
2 persons -----	42
3 persons -----	32
4 persons -----	36
5 persons -----	18
6 or more persons -----	6
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.55
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less -----	153
1.01 to 1.50 -----	3
1.51 or more -----	4
Mean -----	.60
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	59
Less than \$20,000 -----	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	22
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1
Median (dollars) -----	68 600
Mean (dollars) -----	71 200
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	80
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	333
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	333
With meals included in rent -----	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1
No meals included in rent -----	79
No cash rent -----	1

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)
Occupied housing units	220	162	113
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	89	57	28
Percent of occupied housing units	40.5	35.2	24.8
Renter-occupied housing units	131	105	85
Percent of occupied housing units	59.5	64.8	75.2
ROOMS			
1 room	18	16	14
2 rooms	25	19	11
3 rooms	32	29	23
4 rooms	54	42	31
5 rooms	28	14	7
6 rooms	20	14	10
7 rooms	14	9	7
8 or more rooms	29	19	10
Median, occupied housing units	4.1	3.9	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.4	3.3	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached	88	58	31
1, attached	7	7	4
2	24	19	15
3 or 4	11	10	8
5 to 9	8	5	4
10 to 19	31	24	21
20 to 49	31	25	19
50 or more	4	4	4
Mobile home or trailer	9	3	1
Other	7	7	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	38	31	19
2 persons	53	36	28
3 persons	37	24	16
4 persons	35	25	16
5 persons	31	24	17
6 or more persons	26	22	17
Median, occupied housing units	3.01	3.08	3.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.70	3.92	4.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.60	2.59	2.82
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	175	126	86
1.01 to 1.50	23	16	11
1.51 or more	22	20	16
Mean	1.06	1.05	1.01
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	70	48	24
Less than \$20,000	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	1	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	10	9	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999	30	24	13
\$80,000 to \$99,999	13	4	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	4	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	73 000	70 600	67 500
Mean (dollars)	85 800	83 600	73 300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	128	103	85
Median contract rent (dollars)	345	341	340
Mean contract rent (dollars)	353	356	356
With meals included in rent	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	124	99	83
No meals included in rent	4	4	2
No cash rent	—	—	—

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units	217	121
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	110	52
Percent of occupied housing units	50.7	43.0
Renter-occupied housing units	107	69
Percent of occupied housing units	49.3	57.0
ROOMS		
1 room	4	2
2 rooms	15	11
3 rooms	23	17
4 rooms	41	21
5 rooms	46	24
6 rooms	33	18
7 rooms	25	11
8 or more rooms	30	17
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	102	50
1, attached	6	4
2	7	5
3 or 4	6	3
5 to 9	13	10
10 to 19	28	18
20 to 49	22	16
50 or more	8	6
Mobile home or trailer	21	6
Other	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	38	25
2 persons	47	32
3 persons	43	22
4 persons	57	30
5 persons	20	8
6 or more persons	12	4
Median, occupied housing units	3.05	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.63	3.13
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.48	2.41
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	200	109
1.01 to 1.50	10	7
1.51 or more	7	5
Mean .....	.73	.74
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	78	38
Less than \$20,000	1	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	7
\$30,000 to \$39,999	24	15
\$40,000 to \$49,999	22	7
\$50,000 to \$59,999	7	2
\$60,000 to \$69,999	6	2
\$70,000 to \$79,999	11	4
\$80,000 to \$89,999	5	2
\$90,000 to \$99,999	5	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	63 600	53 300
Mean (dollars)	73 300	63 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	104	68
Median contract rent (dollars)	351	361
Mean contract rent (dollars)	337	354
With meals included in rent	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	101	65
No meals included in rent	3	3
No cash rent	—	—

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units -----	63 637	39 339
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 409	28 262
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.9	71.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 228	11 077
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.1	28.2
ROOMS		
1 room -----	644	468
2 rooms -----	1 899	1 141
3 rooms -----	4 689	2 955
4 rooms -----	10 581	6 394
5 rooms -----	11 969	7 229
6 rooms -----	10 548	6 697
7 rooms -----	8 869	5 476
8 or more rooms -----	14 438	8 979
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	44 666	27 475
1, attached -----	985	653
2 -----	1 637	1 355
3 or 4 -----	1 142	1 862
5 to 9 -----	1 596	1 083
10 to 19 -----	3 590	2 330
20 to 49 -----	4 636	2 911
50 or more -----	1 380	777
Mobile home or trailer -----	3 435	1 738
Other -----	570	355
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	13 116	8 463
2 persons -----	19 191	11 876
3 persons -----	10 545	6 361
4 persons -----	11 674	6 985
5 persons -----	5 814	3 503
6 or more persons -----	3 297	2 151
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.47	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.83	2.76
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.93	1.94
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	62 240	38 501
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 126	691
1.51 or more -----	271	147
Mean -----	.48	.47
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	32 832	20 614
Less than \$20,000 -----	631	504
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3 485	2 667
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	9 624	6 644
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	10 751	6 422
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 671	2 398
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2 799	1 463
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	622	341
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	164	117
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	54	32
\$300,000 or more -----	31	26
Median (dollars) -----	64 400	61 300
Mean (dollars) -----	69 400	66 200
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 413	10 566
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	364	352
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	365	360
With meals included in rent -----	315	180
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	522	488
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	15 611	10 090
No meals included in rent -----		
No cash rent -----	487	296

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Benton County		Sherburne County		Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County		St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County	
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Ek River city	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01
ANCESTRY												
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950	11 201	41 945	118 791	37 616	6 407	—	5 950	4 750	6 280
Ancestry specified	179 007	28 516	5 760	10 821	39 600	110 891	32 976	6 205	—	5 760	4 481	5 845
Single ancestry	103 580	14 664	3 173	4 666	18 393	70 523	19 198	3 424	—	3 173	2 207	3 079
Multiple ancestry	75 427	13 852	2 587	6 155	21 207	40 368	13 778	2 781	—	2 587	2 274	2 766
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	11 914	1 669	190	380	2 345	7 900	4 640	202	—	190	269	435
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	381 842	60 370	11 900	22 402	83 890	237 582	75 232	12 814	—	11 900	9 500	12 560
Arab	153	2	—	—	28	123	61	2	—	—	—	—
Austrian	710	103	18	105	139	468	126	18	—	18	21	31
Belgian	508	77	8	—	120	311	92	51	—	—	2	18
Canadian	85	34	21	—	18	33	18	—	—	21	4	7
Czech	2 399	432	60	353	738	1 229	415	21	—	—	110	86
Danish	405	125	40	289	413	1 379	568	74	—	—	62	54
Dutch	3 697	582	121	348	913	1 766	577	131	—	125	92	83
English	2 385	407	80	900	1 037	5 051	1 880	469	—	433	192	344
French	9 755	1 587	433	199	3 117	1 105	412	92	—	80	16	45
French (except Basque)	2 235	307	80	938	823	4 644	1 377	262	—	222	326	369
French (except Basque)	8 904	1 595	222	—	2 665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	1 839	401	78	293	789	649	235	87	—	78	67	51
German	125 427	19 268	3 871	6 072	23 578	82 581	21 738	4 175	—	3 871	2 558	3 994
Greek	131	31	10	32	57	43	—	10	—	—	1	10
Hungarian	675	82	11	134	289	304	76	11	—	—	8	19
Irish	19 838	3 085	592	1 638	5 497	11 256	4 280	643	—	592	547	610
Italian	1 901	235	80	152	536	1 130	476	84	—	80	26	63
Lithuanian	142	27	—	—	41	74	6	19	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	19 678	2 836	724	1 881	6 312	10 530	3 787	754	—	724	441	627
Polish	19 679	5 652	430	586	3 340	10 687	3 088	461	—	430	1 279	1 089
Portuguese	19	7	—	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	58	8	—	—	13	37	21	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	519	98	10	14	145	276	115	10	—	10	10	22
Scotch-Irish	1 276	287	135	122	490	499	143	137	—	135	24	29
Scottish	1 678	444	151	135	567	667	296	153	—	151	43	100
Slavak	1 640	262	46	83	241	1 137	378	48	—	46	25	86
Subsaharan African	135	38	9	16	16	81	40	9	—	9	29	29
Swedish	15 505	2 384	409	1 692	5 943	7 178	2 996	651	—	409	578	435
Swiss	786	106	9	32	161	519	226	451	—	9	21	13
Ukrainian	224	31	17	20	60	133	80	11	—	17	8	4
United States or American	2 076	413	76	172	443	1 220	385	87	—	76	86	60
Welsh	539	86	45	33	106	347	192	47	—	45	4	17
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	29	3	—	—	—	26	8	—	—	—	3	—
Yugoslavian	291	59	50	23	34	198	71	52	—	50	5	—
Other ancestries	131 678	18 754	3 820	5 869	24 200	88 724	29 689	4 108	—	3 820	2 842	4 106
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	53	15	—	26	26	12	—	15	—	15	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	26	—	—	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	12	11	—	—	8	12	32	—	—	—	4	—
South American	78	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	2	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	13	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	46	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	17	2	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	2	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Benton County—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sherburne County		Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County			Remainder of Sherburne County								
					Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY	All persons																		
	Ancestry specified																		
	Single ancestry																		
	Multiple ancestry																		
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported																		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																			
Total ancestries reported																			
Arab																			
Austrian																			
Belgian																			
Canadian																			
Czech																			
Danish																			
Dutch																			
English																			
Finnish																			
French (except Basque)																			
French Canadian																			
German																			
Greek																			
Hungarian																			
Irish																			
Italian																			
Lithuanian																			
Norwegian																			
Polish																			
Portuguese																			
Romanian																			
Russian																			
Scottish-Irish																			
Scotch																			
Slovak																			
Subsaharan African																			
Swedish																			
Swiss																			
Ukrainian																			
United States or American																			
Welsh																			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)																			
Yugoslavian																			
Other ancestries																			
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																			
Dominican (Dominican Republic)																			
Central American																			
Costa Rican																			
Guatemalan																			
Honduran																			
Nicaraguan																			
Panamanian																			
Salvadoran																			
Central American, origin not specified																			
South American																			
Argentinean																			
Chilean																			
Colombian																			
Ecuadorian																			
Peruvian																			
Venezuelan																			
Other South American																			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Sherburne County—Con.		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Stearns County							St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County		
	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 11.4	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	10 747	450	7 111	5 758	5 623	4 757	5 456	2 576	528	3 598	3 613	
Ancestry specified	10 510	445	6 785	5 499	5 412	4 610	4 847	2 465	462	789	3 484	
Single ancestry	4 357	231	4 068	3 089	3 169	2 477	2 704	1 624	232	529	1 940	
Multiple ancestry	6 153	214	2 717	2 410	2 243	2 133	2 143	841	230	260	1 544	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	237	5	326	259	211	147	609	111	66	2 809	1 129	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	21 494	900	14 222	11 516	11 246	9 514	10 912	5 152	1 056	7 196	7 226	
Arab	10	—	19	14	26	18	—	4	—	9	—	
Austrian	67	—	17	62	21	23	20	4	5	7	—	
Belgian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	159	4	99	54	47	98	59	26	18	—	10	
Danish	201	7	72	149	56	114	72	34	10	—	43	
Dutch	379	5	39	116	133	91	72	41	14	—	34	
English	882	25	366	363	328	289	297	57	34	22	27	
French	205	15	113	88	98	66	56	27	12	33	167	
French (except Basque)	704	4	248	212	261	314	299	130	40	48	142	
French Canadian	204	2	36	67	28	16	35	34	—	8	16	
German	6 114	319	4 083	3 440	3 892	3 002	3 473	2 151	327	426	2 462	
Greek	9	—	—	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian	45	—	25	—	2	23	2	2	—	—	10	
Irish	1 490	69	1 242	681	647	606	535	115	76	98	428	
Italian	132	—	123	87	79	38	51	34	—	43	70	
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	1 712	56	868	814	472	448	612	208	24	144	383	
Polish	1 098	54	511	551	608	509	517	202	29	237	—	
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
Romanian	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Russian	73	4	—	8	22	14	12	10	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	174	4	25	67	51	10	2	2	7	—	10	
Scottish	169	8	58	27	15	26	41	14	27	6	41	
Slovak	59	—	72	50	42	67	27	—	—	—	53	
Subsaharan African	—	—	12	—	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	1 895	55	946	476	277	342	394	123	36	104	298	
Swiss	27	5	24	23	3	29	6	4	—	—	65	
Ukrainian	16	—	—	17	8	24	28	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	71	4	13	14	39	78	40	6	—	35	73	
Welsh	43	—	8	47	21	25	24	—	—	5	29	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	11	16	48	—	7	13	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	5 100	248	4 934	3 802	3 810	2 952	4 134	1 863	376	6 188	2 425	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.									
	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.4 (pt.)
ANCESTRY										
All persons.....	5 669	3 375	31	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 639	2 093	—
Ancestry specified.....	5 350	3 192	31	3 429	3 237	3 304	3 588	4 503	1 607	—
Single ancestry.....	3 268	1 651	17	2 241	1 918	2 058	1 951	2 409	984	—
Multiple ancestry.....	2 082	1 541	14	1 188	1 319	1 246	1 637	2 094	623	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	319	183	—	107	188	79	138	136	486	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS										
Total ancestries reported.....	11 338	6 750	62	7 072	6 850	6 766	7 452	9 278	4 186	—
Arab.....	—	14	—	—	39	—	8	—	—	—
Austrian.....	19	11	6	5	19	8	26	18	—	—
Belgian.....	—	24	—	13	12	6	—	23	7	—
Canadian.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	72	27	—	26	26	35	66	95	7	—
Danish.....	72	97	—	43	84	37	113	113	40	—
Dutch.....	39	89	—	57	96	52	72	91	18	—
English.....	252	242	—	189	111	174	301	283	94	—
Finnish.....	74	88	—	17	85	13	31	63	13	—
French (except Basque).....	151	103	—	134	129	145	111	309	65	—
French Canadian.....	23	45	—	12	17	26	65	16	7	—
German.....	3 210	1 816	25	2 419	2 069	2 396	2 530	2 947	1 111	—
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	29	5	9	23	—	—
Irish.....	1 063	434	14	264	319	274	566	586	158	—
Italian.....	113	41	—	10	38	16	108	23	14	—
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	690	441	—	325	463	—	306	436	6	—
Polish.....	367	384	—	383	381	308	352	499	128	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	5	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	8	—	7	71	—	15	14	—	—
Scottish-Irish.....	25	44	—	19	5	7	16	10	—	—
Scottish.....	31	27	—	47	14	22	34	24	23	—
Slavak.....	30	37	—	20	35	66	52	67	18	—
Subsaharan African.....	12	—	—	20	—	—	—	8	—	—
Swedish.....	714	348	—	267	264	217	238	335	175	—
Swiss.....	9	23	—	23	35	26	10	29	6	—
Ukrainian.....	—	17	—	—	—	5	34	24	—	—
United States or American.....	6	14	—	76	20	42	30	75	14	—
Welsh.....	8	38	—	6	—	49	18	23	16	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	11	—	—	8	—	12	17	—	7	—
Other ancestries.....	4 104	2 155	17	2 591	2 404	2 257	2 299	2 862	2 011	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS										
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Stearns County											
		Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105
ANCESTRY													
All persons		1 442	2 383	5 592	118	3 363	5 436	4 863	1 463	2 932	2 466	2 691	3 490
Ancestry specified		1 435	2 307	5 381	107	3 240	5 305	4 710	1 420	2 867	2 345	2 590	3 390
Single ancestry		800	1 438	3 152	68	1 720	2 720	2 549	645	1 751	1 962	2 924	2 924
Multiple ancestry		635	869	2 229	39	1 520	2 585	2 161	775	1 116	383	897	466
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		7	76	211	11	123	131	153	43	65	121	101	100
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		2 884	4 766	11 184	236	6 726	10 872	9 726	2 926	5 864	4 932	5 382	6 980
Arab		—	6	20	—	—	44	34	—	6	17	—	13
Austrian		—	38	21	—	13	21	4	—	22	7	—	2
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	6
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Czech		27	27	47	3	52	78	52	25	17	12	6	17
Danish		—	52	56	1	17	67	38	14	23	10	5	17
Dutch		—	27	133	—	54	79	76	20	36	16	34	26
English		114	121	328	6	203	365	149	29	104	49	79	35
Finnish		39	—	98	3	43	84	54	21	10	18	15	103
French (except Basque)		97	109	261	5	234	317	184	44	64	26	39	—
French Canadian		13	22	28	—	28	51	2	27	8	4	18	2
German		873	1 624	3 867	55	2 362	3 640	3 334	900	2 213	2 099	1 947	3 126
Greek		—	6	—	—	11	4	—	—	8	—	—	—
Hungarian		25	—	2	—	2	19	18	15	31	8	2	16
Irish		179	247	633	20	377	639	396	461	209	102	72	72
Italian		10	46	79	15	37	90	48	56	13	10	4	—
Lithuanian		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—
Norwegian		178	373	472	12	389	512	298	111	180	87	79	64
Polish		144	167	608	10	399	657	1 349	173	706	108	873	98
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	—	6	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Russian		4	—	22	—	12	11	12	8	7	—	17	6
Scotch-Irish		—	23	51	—	2	30	28	14	6	7	—	—
Scottish		27	—	15	2	18	40	31	8	4	10	—	4
Slovak		42	13	42	—	9	97	250	19	27	20	55	10
Subsaharan African		—	—	20	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
Swedish		232	128	277	7	219	541	261	70	131	37	65	64
Swiss		15	—	3	—	—	61	8	11	25	14	21	10
Ukrainian		—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	15	—
United States or American		7	—	39	3	26	38	51	—	22	14	31	96
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	9	21	2	8	32	9	15	3	2	—	2
Welsh		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	48	—	—	9	—	—	1	7	3	—
Other ancestries		830	1 647	3 793	90	2 123	3 102	2 894	767	1 926	2 220	1 940	3 156
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Argentinian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Stearns County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons-----												
Ancestry specified-----												
Single ancestry-----												
Multiple ancestry-----												
Ancestry undesignated or not reported-----												
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported-----												
Arab-----												
Austrian-----												
Belgian-----												
Canadian-----												
Czech-----												
Danish-----												
Dutch-----												
English-----												
Finnish-----												
French (except Basque)-----												
French Canadian-----												
German-----												
Greek-----												
Hungarian-----												
Irish-----												
Italian-----												
Lithuanian-----												
Norwegian-----												
Polish-----												
Portuguese-----												
Romanian-----												
Russian-----												
Scotch-Irish-----												
Scottish-----												
Slovak-----												
Subsaharan African-----												
Swedish-----												
Swiss-----												
Ukrainian-----												
United States or American-----												
Welsh-----												
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----												
Yugoslavian-----												
Other ancestries-----												
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----												
Central American-----												
Costa Rican-----												
Guatemalan-----												
Honduran-----												
Nicaraguan-----												
Panamanian-----												
Salvadoran-----												
Central American, origin not specified-----												
South American-----												
Argentinean-----												
Chilean-----												
Colombian-----												
Ecuadorian-----												
Peruvian-----												
Venezuelan-----												
Other South American-----												

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Benton County			Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Benton County		
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212	
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	190 921	30 185	5 950	41 945	11 201	5 246	118 791	37 616	8 032	6 407	
Native	189 473	29 988	5 888	41 606	11 103	5 144	117 879	37 150	7 999	6 339	
Foreign born	1 448	197	62	339	98	102	912	466	33	68	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	658	59	—	62	19	18	537	106	8	—	
Persons 5 years and over	175 748	27 544	5 473	38 406	10 225	4 997	109 798	35 300	7 300	5 898	
In linguistically isolated households	974	75	—	68	19	24	831	121	8	—	
Speak a language other than English	8 521	863	187	1 191	368	290	6 467	1 554	187	207	
Do not speak English "very well"	2 315	214	41	278	57	99	1 823	373	11	43	
Speak Spanish	1 159	210	62	263	136	12	686	312	49	65	
Do not speak English "very well"	324	72	34	72	22	—	180	93	—	34	
Linguistically isolated	39	11	—	2	—	—	26	19	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	486	56	22	129	65	19	301	131	11	27	
Do not speak English "very well"	143	12	—	26	9	9	105	30	3	2	
Linguistically isolated	64	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	61 106	8 347	1 781	12 613	3 131	2 039	40 146	15 223	2 079	1 901	
Preprimary school	3 670	510	84	852	231	51	2 308	667	121	91	
Public school	2 644	372	47	578	133	23	1 694	452	70	54	
Elementary or high school	36 526	5 782	806	8 653	2 386	640	22 091	4 906	1 417	893	
Public school	32 058	4 917	649	7 899	2 090	495	19 242	4 101	1 050	724	
College	20 910	2 055	891	3 108	514	1 348	15 747	9 650	541	917	
Public college	17 018	1 882	824	2 784	403	1 317	12 352	9 307	483	848	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	106 613	17 612	3 306	23 976	6 451	2 642	65 025	19 169	4 853	3 598	
Less than 9th grade	12 664	2 295	270	1 389	282	140	8 980	1 522	530	284	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 201	1 700	309	2 399	650	221	5 102	1 454	453	326	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40 352	6 520	1 077	9 678	2 434	749	24 154	5 968	1 525	1 168	
Some college, no degree	17 685	3 064	785	4 501	1 259	531	10 120	3 794	961	851	
Associate degree	8 694	1 435	167	1 994	582	128	5 265	1 627	510	190	
Bachelor's degree	12 659	1 980	486	2 865	903	542	7 814	3 258	735	555	
Graduate or professional degree	5 358	618	212	1 150	341	331	3 590	1 546	139	224	
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.5	77.3	82.5	84.2	85.6	86.3	78.3	84.5	79.7	83.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	14.8	21.1	16.7	19.3	33.0	17.5	25.1	18.0	21.7	
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	186	302	238	235	284	69	152	127	312	236	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 606	1 478	994	1 655	1 635	1 094	1 624	1 176	1 377	1 004	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 376	2 436	1 814	2 259	2 162	2 115	2 411	2 002	2 262	1 902	
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	175 748	27 544	5 473	38 406	10 225	4 997	109 798	35 300	7 300	5 898	
Same house	96 760	15 539	2 107	19 567	4 409	1 854	61 654	14 413	3 633	2 324	
Different house in United States	78 272	11 916	3 347	18 724	5 777	3 133	47 632	20 654	3 628	3 551	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 168	2 615	1 018	1 167	81	672	9 386	5 461	848	1 114	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	26 372	4 385	548	5 606	1 756	395	16 381	3 586	1 455	602	
Different MSA/PMSA	23 886	2 118	783	9 165	3 153	1 373	12 603	7 105	472	807	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 846	2 798	998	2 786	787	693	9 262	4 502	853	1 028	
Abroad	716	89	19	115	39	10	512	233	39	23	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE											
Urban population	96 497	16 044	5 950	18 464	10 123	5 246	61 989	37 616	7 877	6 044	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	56 981	10 066	2 965	9 230	4 414	2 331	37 685	20 801	5 631	3 044	
Rural population	94 424	14 141	—	23 481	1 078	—	56 802	—	155	363	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	31 632	4 014	—	6 175	80	—	21 443	—	24	182	
On farms	13 715	2 595	—	1 265	93	—	9 855	—	14	8	
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	93 271	14 774	3 150	20 178	5 459	2 492	58 319	19 397	4 098	3 407	
Car, truck, or van	78 481	12 986	2 842	18 434	5 004	2 129	47 061	15 814	3 750	3 079	
Drove alone	67 774	11 181	2 456	15 559	4 318	1 962	41 034	14 005	3 227	2 676	
Carpooled	10 707	1 805	386	2 875	686	167	6 027	1 809	523	403	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 263	163	72	161	18	115	939	721	83	72	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 192	149	70	158	18	115	885	673	73	70	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	19	12	—	3	—	—	4	—	10	—	
Walked	6 425	596	179	538	193	115	5 291	2 221	131	183	
Other means	754	117	17	108	8	30	529	207	22	19	
Worked at home	6 348	912	40	937	236	103	4 499	434	112	54	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.07	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	18.2	16.3	26.7	26.3	16.5	15.9	13.4	15.1	16.2	
Departure time for work:											
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	6 507	943	154	2 132	584	124	3 432	815	239	165	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	15 805	2 601	406	4 715	1 372	287	8 489	2 272	701	436	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	27 939	4 717	887	5 499	1 456	786	17 723	5 396	1 495	1 002	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 609	1 598	429	1 933	587	296	7 078	2 664	503	466	
All other times	26 063	4 003	1 234	4 962	1 224	896	17 098	7 816	1 048	1 284	
Worked in MSA of residence	78 168	13 608	2 893	10 231	2 167	2 311	54 329	18 201	3 933	3 137	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	34 381	5 705	1 617	2 607	25	1 461	26 069	13 640	1 833	1 751	
Waite Park city	2 495	379	163	157	—	104	1 959	770	131	166	
Remainder of Stearns County	22 168	810	136	247	7	118	21 111	1 413	219	158	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	3 645	1 422	528	373	—	205	1 850	910	335	569	
Souk Rapids city	3 063	1 523	190	168	8	53	1 372	695	875	203	
Remainder of Benton County	4 585	3 239	126	166	—	51	1 180	440	389	150	
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 064	257	97	376	—	279	431	205	48	101	
Elk River city	2 840	21	—	2 800	1 800	—	19	—	—	—	
Remainder of Sherburne County	3 927	252	36	3 337	327	40	338	128	103	39	
Worked outside MSA of residence	15 103	1 166	257	9 947	3 292	181	3 990	1 196	165	270	
Minneapolis city	1 658	127	36	1 252	472	42	279	76	25	36	
Remainder of Hennepin County	4 491	133	14	3 639	1 512	51	719	302	23	16	
St. Paul city	447	39	4	281	60	5	127	64	15	6	
Remainder of Ramsey County	486	10	—	380	149	12	96	60	—	—	
Anoka County	2 140	67	12	1 935	750	16	138	56	2	12	
Wright County	2 149	72	30	1 378	186	16	699	154	13	30	
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	496	88	43	205	40	13	203	110	6	43	
Millie Lacs County	1 073	304	15	677	81	7	92	42	17	19	
Morrison County	322	170	43	10	—	10	142	58	35	48	
Meeker County	314	2	—	6	—	—	306	20	—	—	
Kondiyochi County	322	41	41	7	—	—	274	16	—	41	
Worked elsewhere	1 205	113	19	177	42	9	915	238	29	19	

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	5 950	4 750	6 280	2 331	2 385	8 032	457	4 728	4 943
Native	—	5 888	4 730	6 227	2 322	2 371	7 999	451	4 702	4 834
Foreign born	—	62	20	53	9	14	33	6	26	109
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	6	36	7	2	8	—	4	18
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 473	4 366	5 586	2 156	2 238	7 300	425	4 356	4 668
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	45	12	2	8	—	4	24
Speak a language other than English	—	187	141	184	70	74	187	20	122	281
Do not speak English "very well"	—	41	35	84	24	17	11	2	23	101
Speak Spanish	—	62	34	30	16	16	49	3	28	25
Do not speak English "very well"	—	34	10	11	11	6	—	—	11	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	2	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	22	10	6	—	2	11	5	2	26
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	5	2	—	—	3	2	—	9
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	1 781	1 369	1 550	707	741	2 079	120	1 461	2 065
Preprimary school	—	84	84	130	37	47	121	7	125	61
Public school	—	47	71	104	28	45	70	7	104	28
Elementary or high school	—	806	1 152	1 142	597	581	1 417	87	1 053	689
Public school	—	649	1 080	1 044	549	470	1 050	75	975	521
College	—	891	133	278	73	113	541	26	283	1 315
Public college	—	824	116	261	68	106	483	24	251	1 276
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	3 306	2 787	3 695	1 297	1 382	4 853	292	2 845	2 664
Less than 9th grade	—	270	568	399	331	183	530	14	228	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	309	367	318	114	122	453	17	187	142
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	1 077	1 168	1 446	576	637	1 525	91	1 184	720
Some college, no degree	—	785	287	695	109	161	961	66	520	568
Associate degree	—	167	144	383	89	119	510	23	247	155
Bachelor's degree	—	486	189	322	64	115	735	69	303	586
Graduate or professional degree	—	212	64	132	14	45	139	12	176	363
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	82.5	66.5	80.6	65.7	77.9	79.7	89.4	85.4	89.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	21.1	9.1	12.3	6.0	11.6	18.0	27.7	16.8	35.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	238	341	541	116	133	312	160	112	66
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	994	2 102	1 625	1 994	1 734	1 377	1 127	1 711	1 140
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 814	3 115	2 169	3 622	2 511	2 262	3 040	2 190	2 143
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	5 473	4 366	5 586	2 156	2 238	7 300	425	4 356	4 668
Some house	—	2 107	2 992	3 162	1 699	1 729	3 633	217	2 789	2 170
Different house in United States	—	3 347	1 366	2 414	457	500	3 628	204	1 561	2 488
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	1 018	101	397	62	93	848	96	318	692
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	548	796	1 007	249	276	1 455	54	593	425
Different MSA/PMSA	—	783	203	486	80	70	472	24	501	799
Not in on MSA/PMSA	—	998	266	524	66	61	853	30	149	572
Abroad	—	19	8	10	—	9	39	4	6	10
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	5 950	—	2 123	—	—	7 877	94	—	4 531
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 965	—	1 391	—	—	5 631	79	—	2 363
Rural population	—	—	4 750	4 157	2 331	2 385	155	363	4 728	412
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	1 536	1 614	249	409	24	182	1 504	253
On farms	—	—	972	303	851	447	14	8	388	24
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	3 150	2 022	2 945	1 048	1 254	4 098	257	2 254	2 722
Car, truck, or van	—	2 842	1 656	2 667	749	1 085	3 750	237	2 096	2 340
Drove alone	—	2 456	1 365	2 309	628	976	3 227	220	1 811	2 150
Carpooled	—	386	291	358	121	109	523	17	285	190
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	72	4	4	—	—	83	—	—	115
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	70	4	2	—	—	73	—	—	115
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Walked	—	179	123	62	44	53	131	4	30	121
Other means	—	17	18	41	5	12	22	2	12	32
Worked at home	—	40	221	171	250	104	112	14	116	114
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.08	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.08	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	16.3	24.0	19.0	24.8	18.5	15.1	15.6	25.1	16.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	154	173	197	84	85	239	11	158	145
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	406	459	576	195	234	701	30	443	339
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	887	550	987	245	438	1 495	115	827	853
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	429	173	275	55	126	503	37	207	332
All other times	—	1 234	446	739	219	267	1 048	50	503	939
Worked in MSA of residence	—	2 893	1 608	2 786	964	1 180	3 933	244	1 822	2 522
St. Cloud city (pt.)	—	1 617	308	1 131	242	440	1 833	134	804	1 569
Waite Park city	—	163	9	41	7	25	131	3	41	108
Remainder of Stearns County	—	136	22	295	47	69	219	22	89	129
St. Cloud city (pt.)	—	528	102	235	54	127	335	41	133	223
Souk Rapids city	—	190	43	239	75	88	875	13	78	73
Remainder of Benton County	—	126	1 049	742	525	384	389	24	85	59
St. Cloud city (pt.)	—	97	10	60	8	30	48	4	77	292
Elk River city	—	—	9	10	—	2	—	—	22	—
Remainder of Sherburne County	—	36	56	33	6	15	103	3	493	69
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	257	414	159	84	74	165	13	432	200
Minneapolis city	—	36	33	19	10	4	25	—	40	42
Remainder of Hennepin County	—	14	38	21	12	23	23	2	121	51
St. Paul city	—	4	15	2	—	1	15	2	16	5
Remainder of Ramsey County	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	12	12
Anoka County	—	12	40	6	5	2	2	—	54	16
Wright County	—	30	19	4	2	4	13	—	127	20
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	—	43	18	14	4	3	6	—	16	17
Miller County	—	15	213	5	30	20	17	4	3	7
Morrison County	—	43	11	60	11	5	35	5	—	10
Meeker County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Kondiyohi County	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Worked elsewhere	—	19	17	26	10	12	29	—	35	18

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County				Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	11 201	—	4 493	753	6 547	3 026	4 728	10 747	450	
Native.....	11 103	—	4 391	753	6 509	3 021	4 702	10 684	443	
Foreign born.....	98	—	102	—	38	5	26	63	7	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households.....	19	—	18	—	2	3	4	16	—	
Persons 5 years and over	10 225	—	4 244	753	6 036	2 738	4 356	9 630	424	
In linguistically isolated households.....	19	—	24	—	2	3	4	16	—	
Speak a language other than English.....	368	—	247	43	176	59	122	142	34	
Do not speak English "very well".....	57	—	99	—	26	27	23	44	2	
Speak Spanish.....	136	—	12	—	20	23	28	31	13	
Do not speak English "very well".....	22	—	—	—	8	14	11	17	—	
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	65	—	19	—	8	—	2	28	7	
Do not speak English "very well".....	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 131	—	1 929	110	1 895	857	1 461	3 094	136	
Preprimary school.....	231	—	51	—	137	63	125	235	10	
Public school.....	133	—	23	—	101	38	104	174	5	
Elementary or high school.....	2 386	—	600	40	1 465	673	1 053	2 347	89	
Public school.....	2 090	—	455	40	1 416	648	975	2 209	66	
College.....	514	—	1 278	70	293	121	283	512	37	
Public college.....	403	—	1 247	70	246	111	251	427	29	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 451	—	2 387	255	3 855	1 790	2 845	6 116	277	
Less than 9th grade.....	282	—	110	30	250	135	228	334	20	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	650	—	128	93	488	224	187	615	14	
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	2 434	—	637	112	1 715	891	1 184	2 622	83	
Some college, no degree.....	1 259	—	511	20	690	257	520	1 187	57	
Associate degree.....	582	—	128	—	322	144	247	544	27	
Bachelor's degree.....	903	—	542	—	316	113	303	644	44	
Graduate or professional degree.....	341	—	331	—	74	26	176	170	32	
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	85.6	—	90.0	51.8	80.9	79.9	85.4	84.5	87.7	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	19.3	—	36.6	—	10.1	7.8	16.8	13.3	27.4	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	284	—	69	—	305	249	112	331	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 635	—	1 094	—	1 857	1 671	1 711	1 730	1 909	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	2 162	—	2 115	—	2 272	2 465	2 190	2 366	2 333	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	10 225	—	4 244	753	6 036	2 738	4 356	9 630	424	
Some house.....	4 409	—	1 834	20	3 693	1 633	2 789	4 853	336	
Different house in United States.....	5 777	—	2 400	733	2 328	1 105	1 561	4 732	88	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	81	—	672	—	15	9	318	52	20	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	1 756	—	395	—	640	417	593	1 775	30	
Different MSA/PMSA.....	3 153	—	773	600	1 164	530	501	2 418	26	
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	787	—	560	133	509	149	149	487	12	
Abroad.....	39	—	10	—	15	—	6	45	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population.....	10 123	—	4 493	753	—	—	—	3 057	38	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	4 414	—	2 331	—	—	—	—	2 453	32	
Rural population.....	1 078	—	—	—	6 547	3 026	4 728	7 690	412	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	80	—	—	—	2 187	513	1 504	1 638	253	
On farms.....	93	—	—	—	213	267	388	280	24	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	5 459	—	2 492	—	3 112	1 376	2 254	5 255	230	
Car, truck, or van.....	5 004	—	2 129	—	2 881	1 274	2 096	4 839	211	
Drive alone.....	4 318	—	1 962	—	2 251	998	1 811	4 031	188	
Carpooled.....	686	—	167	—	630	276	285	808	23	
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	18	—	115	—	23	—	—	5	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	18	—	115	—	23	—	—	2	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Walked.....	193	—	115	—	54	20	30	120	6	
Other means.....	8	—	30	—	24	5	12	27	2	
Worked at home.....	236	—	103	—	130	77	116	264	11	
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.08	—	1.04	—	1.14	1.14	1.08	1.11	1.06	
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	26.3	—	16.5	—	32.0	34.2	25.1	28.0	20.5	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	584	—	124	—	417	208	158	620	21	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	1 372	—	287	—	916	370	443	1 275	52	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	1 456	—	786	—	627	273	827	1 463	67	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	587	—	296	—	340	106	207	361	36	
All other times.....	1 224	—	896	—	682	342	503	1 272	43	
Worked in MSA of residence.....	2 167	—	2 311	—	975	577	1 822	2 168	211	
St. Cloud city (pt.).....	25	—	1 461	—	14	41	804	154	108	
Waite Park city.....	—	—	104	—	3	5	41	—	4	
Remainder of Stearns County.....	7	—	118	—	—	4	89	18	11	
St. Cloud city (pt.).....	—	—	205	—	—	4	133	13	18	
Sauk Rapids city.....	8	—	53	—	7	—	78	2	20	
Remainder of Benton County.....	—	—	51	—	—	10	85	12	8	
St. Cloud city (pt.).....	—	—	279	—	—	5	77	2	13	
Elk River city.....	1 800	—	—	—	341	123	22	514	—	
Remainder of Sherburne County.....	327	—	40	—	610	385	493	1 453	29	
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	3 292	—	181	—	2 137	799	432	3 087	19	
Minneapolis city.....	472	—	42	—	234	94	40	370	—	
Remainder of Hennepin County.....	1 512	—	51	—	609	274	121	1 072	—	
St. Paul city.....	60	—	5	—	92	20	16	88	—	
Remainder of Ramsey County.....	149	—	12	—	50	34	12	123	—	
Anoka County.....	750	—	16	—	521	162	54	432	—	
Wright County.....	186	—	16	—	39	99	127	907	4	
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA.....	40	—	13	—	69	19	16	44	4	
Mille Lacs County.....	81	—	7	—	492	82	3	12	—	
Morrison County.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meeker County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	
Kandiyohi County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	
Worked elsewhere.....	42	—	9	—	31	15	35	36	9	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	7 111	5 758	5 623	4 757	5 456	2 576	528	3 598	3 613	5 669
Native	7 068	5 698	5 540	4 741	5 395	2 568	521	3 544	3 584	5 626
Foreign born	43	60	83	16	61	8	7	54	29	43
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	7	17	45	7	—	13	7	—	—	7
Persons 5 years and over	6 879	5 157	5 222	4 343	4 939	2 344	523	3 598	3 344	5 520
In linguistically isolated households	7	26	97	7	—	19	7	—	—	7
Speak a language other than English	253	211	227	131	233	87	59	21	194	219
Do not speak English "very well"	27	63	115	30	84	28	7	13	32	27
Speak Spanish	39	69	—	17	56	12	—	—	88	39
Do not speak English "very well"	11	30	—	7	37	1	—	—	16	11
Linguistically isolated	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	11	73	—	21	—	—	—	38	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	52	—	7	—	—	—	16	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 540	1 791	1 509	1 333	1 702	790	122	3 235	1 058	4 145
Preprimary school	50	151	76	179	205	49	—	—	58	9
Public school	32	67	51	93	146	37	—	—	47	9
Elementary or high school	551	1 138	830	767	1 126	594	30	37	592	333
Public school	475	903	728	615	924	445	20	24	557	275
College	3 939	502	603	387	371	147	92	3 198	408	3 803
Public college	3 888	462	552	358	297	130	58	3 185	375	3 767
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 325	3 284	3 072	2 657	3 181	1 413	304	349	2 238	1 415
Less than 9th grade	126	168	376	178	246	169	46	—	142	95
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	84	192	295	151	175	76	45	5	133	54
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	633	814	1 108	685	1 077	641	103	50	696	333
Some college, no degree	573	596	581	569	492	221	66	96	571	363
Associate degree	91	392	302	242	268	159	9	54	211	50
Bachelor's degree	546	672	317	592	664	105	15	74	311	314
Graduate or professional degree	272	450	93	240	259	42	20	70	174	206
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.0	89.0	78.2	87.6	86.8	82.7	70.1	98.6	87.7	89.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	35.2	34.2	13.3	31.3	29.0	10.4	11.5	41.3	21.7	36.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	41	245	131	371	270	136	—	15	142	33
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	929	1 394	1 199	1 088	1 590	1 696	286	645	1 322	907
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 135	1 924	2 163	2 045	2 273	2 845	3 000	4 000	1 726	2 264
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 879	5 157	5 222	4 343	4 939	2 344	523	3 598	3 344	5 520
Same house	1 744	2 372	1 990	1 468	2 381	1 563	190	190	1 761	928
Different house in United States	5 080	2 785	3 181	2 875	2 471	780	333	3 381	1 554	4 537
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	759	1 005	889	1 284	592	182	81	135	627	560
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	670	802	1 069	499	761	413	58	388	240	489
Different MSA/PMSA	2 337	631	490	480	677	89	110	2 051	417	2 237
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 314	347	733	612	441	96	84	807	270	1 251
Abroad	55	—	51	—	87	1	—	27	29	55
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 919	4 494	5 136	4 757	5 395	—	528	3 598	3 613	5 669
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 934	3 094	2 309	2 537	3 771	—	118	255	2 769	1 102
Rural population	192	1 264	487	—	61	2 576	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	161	806	126	—	52	748	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	54	—	—	219	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	4 137	3 085	3 301	2 397	2 541	1 372	184	1 927	1 896	3 296
Car, truck, or van	3 365	2 942	3 096	2 114	2 363	1 288	125	973	1 674	2 547
Drove alone	2 943	2 604	2 747	1 892	2 181	1 114	107	930	1 514	2 207
Carpooled	422	338	349	222	182	174	18	43	160	340
Public transportation (including taxicab)	72	17	69	87	37	—	39	145	69	72
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	72	17	69	87	21	—	39	145	60	72
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	611	21	87	132	62	8	14	775	79	611
Other means	46	33	7	8	26	8	6	11	16	39
Worked at home	43	72	42	56	53	68	—	23	58	27
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.02	1.05	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	16.2	14.0	12.4	15.8	20.7	14.0	8.6	14.6	12.4
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	155	86	204	41	166	110	—	26	86	151
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	227	470	415	264	362	213	17	61	263	115
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	844	1 206	1 149	870	932	513	61	138	662	450
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	515	462	470	399	383	121	34	217	251	377
All other times	2 353	789	1 021	767	645	347	72	1 462	576	2 176
Worked in MSA of residence	3 664	2 903	3 153	2 299	2 414	1 269	173	1 859	1 792	2 853
St. Cloud city (pt.)	2 669	1 953	1 920	1 754	1 763	673	127	1 696	1 212	2 077
Wolfe Park city	160	177	427	89	89	54	—	56	95	129
Remainder of Stearns County	377	370	408	180	245	333	19	18	194	275
St. Cloud city (pt.)	169	133	170	127	131	69	—	57	140	116
Sauk Rapids city	161	137	84	74	82	34	11	20	56	161
Remainder of Benton County	36	52	76	60	57	40	10	6	63	19
St. Cloud city (pt.)	61	22	36	15	36	46	6	6	25	53
Elk River city	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sherburne County	31	59	24	—	11	18	—	—	7	23
Worked outside MSA of residence	473	182	148	98	127	103	11	68	104	443
Minneapolis city	39	23	9	—	—	18	—	—	8	35
Remainder of Hennepin County	212	38	32	12	16	22	—	6	—	203
St. Paul city	26	10	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	26
Remainder of Ramsey County	17	—	—	—	14	—	—	21	10	9
Anoka County	26	15	7	2	6	2	—	—	—	26
Wright County	26	28	18	33	12	15	—	32	14	17
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	45	5	—	2	8	3	—	9	9	45
Mille Lacs County	—	11	7	8	7	—	—	—	11	—
Morrison County	—	5	—	7	32	3	—	—	13	—
Meeker County	16	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	16
Kandiyohi County	9	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9
Worked elsewhere	57	40	75	34	29	17	11	—	39	57

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 375	31	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 639
Native	3 334	31	3 458	3 350	3 361	3 675	4 623
Foreign born	41	—	78	75	22	51	16
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	17	—	14	15	22	17	7
Persons 5 years and over	3 085	31	3 224	3 167	3 148	3 491	4 240
In linguistically isolated households	26	—	14	15	28	17	7
Speak a language other than English	146	—	177	163	170	146	131
Do not speak English "very well"	40	—	41	57	51	33	30
Speak Spanish	61	—	22	15	16	25	17
Do not speak English "very well"	24	—	13	—	—	—	7
Linguistically isolated	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	40	32	—	7	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 077	8	794	992	978	962	1 306
Preprimary school	79	—	73	61	62	76	176
Public school	26	—	68	34	51	63	93
Elementary or high school	616	8	475	566	629	586	758
Public school	490	—	441	484	543	407	610
College	382	—	246	365	287	300	372
Public college	352	—	207	351	250	264	350
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 936	23	2 248	2 192	2 168	2 379	2 577
Less than 9th grade	71	10	250	282	163	154	169
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	113	—	219	277	181	191	141
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	375	7	914	769	803	752	676
Some college, no degree	348	—	370	395	397	441	545
Associate degree	242	—	209	183	161	190	235
Bachelor's degree	451	6	220	237	321	436	579
Graduate or professional degree	336	—	66	49	142	215	232
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.5	56.5	79.1	74.5	84.1	85.5	88.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.7	26.1	12.7	13.0	21.4	27.4	31.5
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	169	—	391	335	202	309	369
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 143	—	1 422	1 185	1 466	1 128	1 096
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 007	—	1 872	2 093	2 279	1 801	2 057
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 085	31	3 224	3 167	3 148	3 491	4 240
Same house	1 260	10	1 857	1 920	2 238	1 916	1 401
Different house in United States	1 825	21	1 348	1 233	889	1 521	2 839
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	693	—	518	438	352	618	1 260
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	490	21	312	235	223	249	495
Different MSA/PMSA	393	—	255	301	178	371	476
Not in on MSA/PMSA	249	—	263	259	136	283	608
Abroad	—	—	19	14	21	54	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	3 375	31	3 536	3 425	3 383	3 726	4 639
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 186	10	2 669	2 642	3 143	2 707	2 491
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 877	—	1 670	1 675	1 797	1 879	2 325
Car, truck, or van	1 800	—	1 408	1 312	1 582	1 590	2 045
Drove alone	1 576	—	1 309	1 098	1 400	1 340	1 827
Carpooled	224	—	99	214	182	250	218
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	—	29	123	38	67	87
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	—	29	123	31	49	87
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	14	—	132	147	108	153	131
Other means	26	—	27	22	31	14	8
Worked at home	20	—	74	71	38	55	54
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	—	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.10	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	—	13.2	15.4	14.7	13.7	12.5
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	49	—	116	70	128	100	39
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	259	—	277	304	246	302	256
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	725	—	496	454	747	574	845
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	305	—	240	151	216	324	390
All other times	519	—	467	625	422	524	741
Worked in MSA of residence							
St. Cloud city (pt.)	1 777	—	1 620	1 595	1 701	1 777	2 228
Waite Park city	1 215	—	1 206	1 226	1 166	1 353	1 702
Remainder of Stearns County	123	—	52	71	73	58	87
St. Cloud city (pt.)	184	—	110	97	144	133	176
Sauk Rapids city	81	—	82	119	93	61	127
Remainder of Benton County	110	—	75	34	89	60	64
St. Cloud city (pt.)	18	—	57	16	98	81	57
Elk River city	18	—	13	17	26	20	15
Remainder of Sherburne County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sherburne County	28	—	25	15	12	11	—
Worked outside MSA of residence							
Minneapolis city	100	—	50	80	96	102	97
Remainder of Hennepin County	7	—	9	7	—	10	—
St. Paul city	27	—	13	17	13	11	12
Remainder of Ramsey County	10	—	11	—	—	17	—
Anoka County	7	—	—	—	11	3	—
Wright County	13	—	13	17	5	10	33
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	5	—	—	20	—	14	2
Mille Lacs County	—	—	—	11	5	—	8
Morrison County	5	—	—	4	3	—	7
Meeker County	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Kandiyahi County	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	19	—	—	—	54	25	33

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Can.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 093	—	1 442	2 383	5 592	118	3 363	5 436	4 863
Native	2 043	—	1 442	2 364	5 509	118	3 352	5 417	4 852
Foreign born	50	—	—	19	83	—	11	19	11
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	8	7
Persons 5 years and over	1 929	—	1 359	2 072	5 191	103	3 010	4 915	4 425
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	97	—	—	14	9
Speak a language other than English	128	—	34	65	227	—	105	93	178
Do not speak English "very well"	42	—	—	23	115	—	42	38	27
Speak Spanish	29	—	—	8	—	—	27	30	20
Do not speak English "very well"	22	—	—	6	—	—	15	13	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	14	—	—	11	73	—	7	3	4
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	—	—	52	—	—	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	2
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	546	—	395	714	1 501	27	1 156	1 745	1 544
Preprimary school	73	—	41	72	76	3	132	142	117
Public school	61	—	23	41	51	—	85	96	96
Elementary or high school	276	—	218	522	822	9	850	1 347	1 188
Public school	250	—	200	413	728	5	674	1 275	1 131
College	197	—	136	120	603	15	174	256	239
Public college	148	—	121	110	552	8	149	228	191
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 340	—	910	1 348	3 049	80	1 841	3 035	2 681
Less than 9th grade	140	—	31	97	366	9	106	115	333
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	95	—	30	79	295	10	80	165	193
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	490	—	300	439	1 101	9	587	997	1 140
Some college, no degree	202	—	210	248	581	24	290	579	379
Associate degree	83	—	41	150	302	7	185	396	248
Bachelor's degree	294	—	232	221	311	13	370	557	263
Graduate or professional degree	36	—	66	114	93	8	223	226	125
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.5	—	93.3	86.9	78.3	76.3	89.9	90.8	80.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.6	—	32.7	24.9	13.3	26.3	32.2	25.8	14.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	404	—	146	472	132	444	156	134	154
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	—	973	1 675	1 199	333	2 056	1 755	1 933
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 833	—	1 992	1 799	2 163	1 600	2 430	2 293	2 547
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 929	—	1 359	2 072	5 191	103	3 010	4 915	4 425
Same house	742	—	816	1 112	1 980	67	1 639	2 477	3 146
Different house in United States	1 173	—	543	960	3 160	36	1 298	2 428	1 279
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	179	—	199	312	889	24	413	532	245
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	386	—	181	312	1 048	4	375	1 391	646
Different MSA/PMSA	316	—	100	238	490	4	361	216	190
Not in an MSA/PMSA	292	—	63	98	733	4	149	289	198
Abroad	14	—	—	—	51	—	73	10	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 093	—	1 250	1 119	5 105	118	3 302	4 043	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	709	—	832	908	2 299	46	3 062	3 085	—
Rural population	—	—	192	1 264	487	—	61	1 393	4 863
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	161	806	126	—	52	747	1 547
On farms	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	64	632
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	871	—	841	1 208	3 301	72	1 670	2 741	2 433
Car, truck, or van	758	—	818	1 142	3 096	69	1 605	2 501	2 056
Drove alone	697	—	736	1 028	2 747	65	1 484	2 238	1 810
Carpooled	61	—	82	114	349	4	121	263	246
Public transportation (including taxicab)	35	—	—	—	69	—	2	6	4
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	21	—	—	—	69	—	—	6	2
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	57	—	—	7	87	1	5	105	74
Other means	7	—	7	7	7	—	19	13	34
Worked at home	14	—	16	52	42	2	39	116	265
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	—	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.1	—	14.6	18.0	14.0	10.3	15.1	17.6	20.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	50	—	4	37	204	2	116	121	120
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	172	—	112	211	415	8	190	453	546
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	244	—	394	481	1 149	25	688	1 214	828
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	159	—	138	157	470	9	224	249	206
All other times	232	—	177	270	1 021	26	413	588	468
Worked in MSA of residence	826	—	811	1 126	3 153	71	1 588	2 635	2 335
St. Cloud city (pt.)	660	—	592	738	1 920	52	1 103	1 430	1 014
Waite Park city	26	—	31	54	427	2	63	64	61
Remainder of Stearns County	63	—	102	186	408	4	182	647	872
St. Cloud city (pt.)	34	—	53	52	170	—	97	180	60
Souk Rapids city	15	—	—	27	84	10	67	114	90
Remainder of Benton County	15	—	17	34	76	3	42	161	214
St. Cloud city (pt.)	6	—	8	4	36	—	30	31	18
Elk River city	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sherburne County	7	—	8	31	24	—	4	8	6
Worked outside MSA of residence	45	—	30	82	148	1	82	106	98
Minneapolis city	—	—	4	16	9	—	—	11	—
Remainder of Hennepin County	—	—	9	11	32	—	16	12	22
St. Paul city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Ramsey County	6	—	8	—	7	—	8	6	2
Anoka County	—	—	—	8	—	—	6	9	2
Wright County	—	—	9	15	18	—	12	18	7
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6
Mille Lacs County	7	—	—	11	7	—	—	14	2
Morrison County	26	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	29
Meeker County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Kandiyahi County	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	21	75	1	29	22	22

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 463	2 932	2 466	2 691	3 490	3 258	4 692	932
Native	1 433	2 913	2 452	2 678	3 479	3 229	4 678	928
Foreign born	30	19	14	13	11	29	14	4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	20	26	24	45	33	7	8
Persons 5 years and over	1 463	2 666	2 272	2 461	3 166	3 024	4 318	861
In linguistically isolated households	—	33	40	39	75	49	12	13
Speak a language other than English	71	186	352	247	392	288	200	52
Do not speak English "very well"	—	68	92	88	138	94	24	19
Speak Spanish	13	17	12	12	14	22	31	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	2	4	—	2	6	5	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	5	2	—	—	14	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 313	853	620	780	948	798	1 243	285
Preprimary school	—	68	55	56	60	50	93	22
Public school	—	59	53	56	58	45	52	11
Elementary or high school	9	682	484	660	790	645	987	244
Public school	9	642	419	638	679	507	635	173
College	1 304	103	81	64	98	103	163	19
Public college	33	85	62	62	87	74	140	19
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	187	1 701	1 530	1 547	2 008	2 065	2 883	520
Less than 9th grade	3	266	352	347	521	575	583	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4	132	158	134	204	164	290	49
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17	666	617	740	927	805	1 147	284
Some college, no degree	33	295	174	140	147	200	316	43
Associate degree	7	155	94	94	108	137	167	33
Bachelor's degree	15	154	89	71	71	119	264	6
Graduate or professional degree	108	33	46	21	30	65	116	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.3	76.6	66.7	68.9	63.9	64.2	69.7	71.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	65.8	11.0	8.8	5.9	5.0	8.9	13.2	1.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	247	216	155	193	262	371	481
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 800	1 914	1 878	2 295	2 215	1 843	1 854	2 714
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 670	2 872	3 132	3 261	2 525	2 478	3 407
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 463	2 666	2 272	2 461	3 166	3 024	4 318	861
Same house	226	1 756	1 554	2 085	2 616	2 039	2 806	709
Different house in United States	1 215	894	716	372	536	974	1 503	150
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	37	91	32	21	5	35	8	2
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	61	548	534	266	428	660	738	72
Different MSA/PMSEA	759	145	31	43	58	86	300	24
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	358	110	119	42	45	193	457	52
Abroad	22	16	2	4	14	11	9	2
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	109	2 452	3 581	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	95	1 905	2 905	—
Rural population	1 463	2 932	2 466	2 691	3 381	806	1 111	932
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12	1 367	1 181	644	1 124	143	336	41
On farms	11	183	324	980	1 033	316	293	665
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	689	1 327	1 030	1 166	1 590	1 488	1 940	428
Car, truck, or van	95	1 225	783	749	972	1 113	1 541	165
Drive alone	80	1 023	658	592	820	951	1 344	154
Carpooled	15	202	125	157	152	162	197	11
Public transportation (including taxicab)	14	5	—	—	4	4	2	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	14	5	—	—	4	4	2	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	541	25	103	108	176	191	200	31
Other means	10	4	15	2	8	13	37	6
Worked at home	29	68	129	307	430	167	160	226
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.14	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	6.9	20.7	16.9	20.7	16.7	12.0	11.8	16.8
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8	91	61	98	81	98	123	23
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	40	241	171	268	267	314	225	40
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	88	461	332	217	379	409	627	70
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	91	143	106	90	145	172	346	28
All other times	433	323	231	186	288	328	459	41
Worked in MSA of residence	663	1 256	994	1 121	1 533	1 445	1 805	404
St. Cloud city (pt.)	19	428	196	247	161	83	45	2
Waite Park city	13	31	13	23	9	5	—	—
Remainder of Stearns County	620	713	765	805	1 341	1 336	1 751	402
St. Cloud city (pt.)	7	24	7	6	12	12	—	—
Sauk Rapids city	2	28	6	16	6	7	7	—
Remainder of Benton County	2	14	2	24	4	2	—	—
St. Cloud city (pt.)	—	10	3	—	—	—	2	—
Elk River city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Sherburne County	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	26	71	36	45	57	43	135	24
Minneapolis city	6	5	—	—	8	4	—	—
Remainder of Hennepin County	14	12	1	—	6	—	11	—
St. Paul city	—	2	—	6	3	3	—	—
Remainder of Ramsey County	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anoka County	—	10	—	3	—	—	9	—
Wright County	—	6	3	4	5	—	10	—
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	—
Millie Lacs County	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—
Morrison County	—	9	8	15	4	1	—	—
Meeker County	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Kandiyohi County	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	8
Worked elsewhere	6	19	19	12	24	31	102	16

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	4 894	4 926	4 631	2 576
Native	3 874	3 574	5 764	5 734	4 857	4 903	4 611	2 568
Foreign born	28	8	20	25	37	23	20	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	36	25	71	1	15	45	2	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 611	3 318	5 332	5 283	4 564	4 532	4 208	2 344
In linguistically isolated households	62	35	122	3	20	63	5	19
Speak a language other than English	451	176	723	159	290	389	148	87
Do not speak English "very well"	100	73	221	51	48	117	44	28
Speak Spanish	7	—	16	23	51	39	20	12
Do not speak English "very well"	5	—	—	7	—	14	—	1
Linguistically isolated	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	4	—	—	8	16	9	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 035	816	1 645	1 665	2 334	1 356	1 360	790
Preprimary school	75	76	96	93	59	124	82	49
Public school	75	69	94	87	31	86	37	37
Elementary or high school	850	657	1 413	1 373	700	1 052	1 089	594
Public school	827	653	1 326	1 290	585	912	975	445
College	110	83	136	199	1 575	180	189	147
Public college	100	76	119	195	172	160	172	130
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 380	2 315	3 358	3 329	2 105	2 920	2 651	1 413
Less than 9th grade	589	484	828	504	232	585	262	169
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	230	202	294	303	200	198	158	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	995	793	1 608	1 528	685	1 126	1 034	641
Same college, no degree	233	306	323	454	409	336	385	221
Associate degree	150	135	174	260	146	220	270	159
Bachelor's degree	142	302	97	211	299	305	339	105
Graduate or professional degree	41	93	34	69	134	150	203	42
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.6	70.4	66.6	75.8	79.5	73.2	84.2	82.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	17.1	3.9	8.4	20.6	15.6	20.4	10.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	167	332	250	256	41	291	119	136
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 319	2 121	1 987	2 041	1 771	1 751	1 693	1 696
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 106	2 267	3 335	2 651	2 376	2 546	2 346	2 845
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 611	3 318	5 332	5 283	4 564	4 532	4 208	2 344
Same house	2 755	2 182	3 942	3 678	2 021	2 899	3 173	1 563
Different house in United States	848	1 136	1 381	1 596	2 510	1 631	1 032	780
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	33	9	62	157	339	78	220	182
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	470	629	900	710	843	1 058	508	413
Different MSA/PMSA	83	226	255	507	835	209	249	89
Nat in on MSA/PMSA	262	272	164	222	493	286	55	96
Abroad	8	—	9	9	33	2	3	1
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	—	—	3 294	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	1 747	—	—	—
Rural population	3 902	3 582	5 784	5 759	1 600	4 926	4 631	2 576
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 489	2 219	2 094	1 353	946	3 053	1 254	748
On farms	1 353	142	1 590	1 297	23	224	452	219
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 643	1 424	2 569	2 707	2 594	2 338	2 351	1 372
Car, truck, or van	936	1 167	1 814	2 210	1 804	2 043	2 055	1 288
Drive alone	816	1 004	1 463	1 822	1 605	1 720	1 755	1 114
Carpooled	120	163	351	388	199	323	300	174
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	—	8	14	78	—	6	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	—	12	12	78	—	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	203	131	215	104	572	105	78	8
Other means	11	1	17	19	26	26	32	8
Worked at home	491	125	515	360	114	164	180	68
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	15.6	21.2	26.4	13.3	16.4	20.8	20.7
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	123	104	291	269	114	237	182	110
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	199	202	453	505	324	385	435	213
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	409	448	619	724	656	825	771	513
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	173	183	210	249	332	292	280	121
All other times	248	362	481	600	1 054	435	503	347
Worked in MSA of residence	1 446	1 193	2 291	1 998	2 511	2 251	2 229	1 269
St. Cloud city (pt.)	36	62	382	745	897	621	983	673
Waite Park city	—	12	18	69	48	82	110	54
Remainder of Stearns County	1 399	1 102	1 844	1 029	1 395	1 468	994	333
St. Cloud city (pt.)	7	4	13	55	48	23	41	69
Sauk Rapids city	4	2	17	29	49	41	37	34
Remainder of Benton County	—	4	5	12	44	2	38	40
St. Cloud city (pt.)	—	—	6	4	17	—	11	46
Elk River city	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Sherburne County	—	7	4	48	13	14	15	18
Worked outside MSA of residence	197	231	278	709	83	87	122	103
Minneapolis city	5	8	15	60	—	15	19	18
Remainder of Hennepin County	8	25	29	126	21	16	24	22
St. Paul city	1	2	5	11	—	5	12	11
Remainder of Ramsey County	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Anoka County	—	—	2	11	8	5	—	2
Wright County	3	7	29	370	—	7	7	15
Remainder of Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	—	22	5	19	14	5	—	3
Miller County	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—
Morrison County	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	3
Meeker County	10	68	124	58	6	8	2	4
Kandiyohi County	117	72	24	8	—	6	—	8
Worked elsewhere	53	27	42	33	34	18	54	17

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County		Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	140 757	21 940	4 705	30 070	7 857	4 414	88 747	30 629	5 857	5 053
In labor force -----	99 814	15 858	3 408	21 766	5 908	2 671	62 190	20 780	4 371	3 685
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	70.9	72.3	72.4	72.4	75.2	60.5	70.1	67.8	74.6	72.9
Civilian labor force -----	99 603	15 838	3 408	21 744	5 908	2 663	62 021	20 664	4 365	3 685
Employed -----	94 234	14 938	3 209	20 410	5 496	2 512	58 886	19 562	4 124	3 469
Unemployed -----	5 369	900	199	1 334	412	151	3 135	1 102	241	216
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.7	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9
Not in labor force -----	40 943	6 082	1 297	8 304	1 949	1 743	26 557	9 849	1 486	1 368
Institutionalized persons -----	2 821	487	—	1 066	175	864	1 268	675	196	—
Enrolled in school -----	9 441	879	274	1 367	288	387	7 195	3 656	179	281
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	15 386	2 672	605	2 523	615	349	10 191	3 202	689	633
Females 16 years and over -----	70 813	11 296	2 580	14 836	4 074	1 960	44 681	15 867	3 067	2 760
In labor force -----	46 503	7 293	1 689	9 794	2 720	1 427	29 416	10 633	2 116	1 830
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	65.7	64.6	65.5	66.0	66.8	72.8	65.8	67.0	69.0	66.3
Civilian labor force -----	46 485	7 293	1 689	9 794	2 720	1 427	29 398	10 617	2 116	1 830
Employed -----	44 353	6 917	1 569	9 255	2 536	1 347	28 181	10 220	2 012	1 705
Unemployed -----	2 132	376	120	539	184	80	1 217	397	104	125
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.6	5.2	7.1	5.5	6.8	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.9	6.8
With own children under 6 years -----	12 747	2 175	339	3 034	835	243	7 538	2 058	665	364
In labor force -----	9 319	1 635	230	1 907	558	234	5 777	1 488	558	253
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	12 924	2 031	339	3 240	949	229	7 653	1 803	529	378
In labor force -----	10 629	1 649	234	2 706	823	200	6 274	1 445	453	269
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	18 249	3 096	525	4 296	1 154	299	10 857	2 741	851	559
All parents present in household in labor force -----	12 655	2 102	345	2 616	766	283	7 937	1 798	640	376
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	36 394	5 856	825	8 629	2 471	571	21 909	4 729	1 481	903
All parents present in household in labor force -----	27 859	4 448	511	6 326	1 899	502	17 085	3 531	1 217	572
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	13 291	1 563	274	2 563	670	316	9 165	3 326	387	298
Not enrolled in school -----	1 913	286	49	516	142	52	1 111	363	81	54
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	637	66	—	207	54	43	364	100	17	—
Not high school graduate -----	616	97	28	198	67	—	321	120	16	28
Employed -----	293	65	28	86	34	—	142	68	7	28
Unemployed -----	95	17	—	24	—	—	54	11	9	—
Not in labor force -----	228	15	—	88	33	—	125	41	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	94 234	14 938	3 209	20 410	5 496	2 512	58 886	19 562	4 124	3 469
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	8 124	1 133	235	1 848	513	251	5 143	1 828	384	264
Professional specialty occupations -----	11 739	1 717	502	2 470	699	451	7 552	3 167	550	543
Technicians and related support occupations -----	2 940	411	117	670	187	76	1 859	678	121	126
Sales occupations -----	10 596	1 529	403	2 297	649	381	6 770	2 809	429	456
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	15 017	2 323	555	3 144	935	432	9 550	3 572	732	603
Private household occupations -----	170	21	12	36	15	—	113	25	—	12
Protective service occupations -----	983	216	40	238	81	24	529	238	85	40
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	12 958	2 094	488	2 397	549	453	8 467	3 412	608	513
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	5 209	874	17	492	120	6	3 843	45	26	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	10 964	1 827	306	3 084	875	167	6 053	1 282	506	332
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	7 114	1 312	217	2 000	505	139	3 802	1 071	393	223
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	4 197	717	150	1 005	240	47	2 475	577	132	155
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	4 223	764	167	729	128	85	2 730	858	158	177
Construction -----	5 690	950	147	1 581	479	90	3 159	632	225	168
Manufacturing -----	16 766	3 011	589	4 409	1 186	231	9 346	2 324	842	631
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	5 472	873	199	1 746	434	121	2 853	848	254	214
Wholesale and retail trade -----	24 018	3 741	968	4 390	1 064	800	15 887	6 368	1 101	1 035
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	3 922	489	96	1 100	384	151	2 333	821	149	104
Business and repair services -----	3 491	541	121	878	217	71	2 072	965	177	131
Professional and related services -----	23 707	3 430	734	4 599	1 286	904	15 678	6 127	1 093	801
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	94 234	14 938	3 209	20 410	5 496	2 512	58 886	19 562	4 124	3 469
Private wage and salary workers -----	72 582	11 526	2 601	16 004	4 360	1 883	45 052	15 719	3 229	2 797
Government workers -----	11 653	1 884	491	2 514	668	444	7 255	2 894	596	528
Local government workers -----	5 739	940	217	1 435	480	113	3 364	1 139	284	241
Self-employed workers -----	9 190	1 417	101	1 773	448	160	6 000	930	292	128
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	110 457	16 954	3 761	24 016	6 426	3 418	69 487	24 638	4 567	4 051
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	77 811	12 306	2 414	17 838	4 918	2 169	47 667	14 976	3 412	2 619
50 to 52 weeks -----	54 324	8 758	1 610	12 481	3 359	1 175	33 085	9 284	2 461	1 766
40 to 49 weeks -----	9 018	1 600	351	2 273	740	355	5 145	1 789	458	379
27 to 39 weeks -----	5 831	947	202	1 478	363	314	3 406	1 106	255	213
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	18 599	2 733	782	3 159	713	651	12 707	5 571	756	828
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	120 051	18 376	4 031	26 051	6 988	3 096	75 624	26 331	4 886	4 344
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 177	442	66	676	142	87	2 059	782	117	68
With a mobility limitation -----	1 404	227	27	291	56	51	886	409	87	29
In labor force -----	472	52	2	102	24	9	318	139	34	2
With a self-care limitation -----	2 400	314	46	488	121	63	1 598	572	77	46
With a work disability -----	8 084	1 411	352	1 699	490	142	4 974	1 848	364	378
In labor force -----	4 703	831	224	1 050	351	77	2 822	1 019	201	237
Prevented from working -----	2 662	470	117	479	106	59	1 713	650	134	125
No work disability -----	111 967	16 965	3 679	24 352	6 498	2 954	70 650	24 483	4 522	3 966
In labor force -----	92 717	14 639	3 126	20 305	5 478	2 503	57 773	19 360	4 084	3 383
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	17 674	3 057	674	2 931	694	446	11 686	3 507	769	709
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	3 063	603	126	549	177	68	1 911	531	134	130
With a mobility limitation -----	2 109	456	96	390	128	43	1 263	334	107	96
With a self-care limitation -----	1 915	379	76	350	113	54	1 186	330	86	80
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	4 555	685	109	816	167	90	3 054	991	193	123
Mean family income (dollars) -----	18 011	15 505	11 249	18 019	15 627	22 641	18 570	19 010	16 909	12 550
1 worker -----	9 974	1 530	330	2 339	631	204	6 105	1 893	404	347
Mean family income (dollars) -----	31 410	24 768	24 446	35 703	40 154	27 928	31 430	35 039	22 624	24 893
2 or more workers -----	31 942	5 413	939	7 604	2 207	653	18 925	4 728	1 462	1 045
Mean family income (dollars) -----	45 151	40 579	34 401	48 632	51 955	46 358	45 060	45 480	42 029	35 664

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	—	4 705	3 281	4 435	1 614	1 700	5 857	348	3 339	4 010
In labor force	—	3 408	2 194	3 159	1 105	1 344	4 371	277	2 383	2 922
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	72.4	66.9	71.2	68.5	79.1	74.6	79.6	71.4	72.9
Civilian labor force	—	3 408	2 193	3 148	1 103	1 344	4 365	277	2 383	2 914
Employed	—	3 209	2 045	2 975	1 057	1 268	4 124	260	2 281	2 746
Unemployed	—	199	148	173	46	76	241	17	102	168
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.8	6.7	5.5	4.2	5.7	5.5	6.1	4.3	5.8
Not in labor force	—	1 297	1 087	1 276	509	356	1 486	71	956	1 088
Institutionalized persons	—	—	111	180	—	—	196	—	27	111
Enrolled in school	—	274	126	170	65	58	179	7	153	411
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	605	505	458	243	144	689	28	323	384
Females 16 years and over	—	2 580	1 691	2 236	753	789	3 067	180	1 666	2 125
In labor force	—	1 689	985	1 365	430	567	2 116	141	1 047	1 528
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	65.5	58.2	61.0	57.1	71.9	69.0	78.3	62.8	71.9
Civilian labor force	—	1 689	985	1 365	430	567	2 116	141	1 047	1 528
Employed	—	1 569	949	1 294	413	544	2 012	136	1 019	1 444
Unemployed	—	120	36	71	17	23	104	5	28	84
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.1	3.7	5.2	4.0	4.1	4.9	3.5	2.7	5.5
With own children under 6 years	—	339	332	539	148	127	665	25	297	263
In labor force	—	230	243	390	86	105	558	23	187	245
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	339	345	383	172	224	529	39	375	268
In labor force	—	234	299	310	133	185	453	35	282	233
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	525	476	813	208	189	851	34	466	329
All parents present in household in labor force	—	345	305	523	110	148	640	31	282	301
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	825	1 134	1 168	586	584	1 481	78	1 059	665
All parents present in household in labor force	—	511	897	876	413	473	1 217	61	725	568
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	274	270	267	169	172	387	24	275	237
Not enrolled in school	—	49	48	52	22	29	81	5	43	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	16	19	4	10	17	—	12	3
Not high school graduate	—	28	18	11	10	14	16	—	15	—
Employed	—	28	12	4	8	6	7	—	6	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	7	—	1	9	—	2	—
Not in labor force	—	—	6	—	2	7	—	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 209	2 045	2 975	1 057	1 268	4 124	260	2 281	2 746
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	235	103	231	37	114	384	29	262	265
Professional specialty occupations	—	502	177	304	40	103	550	41	307	503
Technicians and related support occupations	—	117	36	81	26	21	121	9	72	80
Sales occupations	—	403	151	285	61	147	429	53	253	400
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	555	235	448	116	189	732	48	314	468
Private household occupations	—	12	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	40	14	46	11	20	85	—	41	28
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	488	315	390	114	154	608	25	249	484
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	17	245	131	301	146	26	8	86	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	306	287	391	146	165	506	26	315	204
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	217	218	284	111	83	393	6	174	155
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	150	110	194	53	73	132	5	125	64
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	167	151	184	41	53	158	10	83	87
Construction	—	147	228	167	61	101	225	21	161	114
Manufacturing	—	589	399	683	231	225	842	42	353	254
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	199	73	202	43	87	254	15	220	144
Wholesale and retail trade	—	968	391	707	177	330	1 101	67	521	856
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	96	59	113	22	42	149	8	104	157
Business and repair services	—	121	72	101	37	23	177	10	121	80
Professional and related services	—	734	444	722	139	231	1 093	67	543	977
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	3 209	2 045	2 975	1 057	1 268	4 124	260	2 281	2 746
Private wage and salary workers	—	2 601	1 489	2 348	711	952	3 229	196	1 683	2 051
Government workers	—	491	237	335	71	117	596	37	381	488
Local government workers	—	217	181	157	26	51	284	24	158	132
Self-employed workers	—	101	303	272	245	177	292	27	202	180
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	3 761	2 370	3 409	1 156	1 401	4 567	290	2 631	3 148
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	2 414	1 722	2 636	902	1 015	3 412	205	1 955	2 007
50 to 52 weeks	—	1 610	1 176	1 864	728	763	2 461	156	1 444	1 190
40 to 49 weeks	—	351	226	365	78	94	458	28	197	356
27 to 39 weeks	—	202	146	199	45	89	255	11	125	203
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	782	363	410	141	235	756	46	382	658
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	4 031	2 562	3 743	1 324	1 517	4 886	313	2 917	3 404
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	66	79	76	43	59	117	2	61	99
With a mobility limitation	—	27	29	44	14	24	87	2	25	51
In labor force	—	2	3	2	7	4	34	—	6	9
With a self-care limitation	—	46	62	46	34	49	77	—	41	75
With a work disability	—	352	214	249	93	113	364	26	155	167
In labor force	—	224	114	139	61	79	201	13	82	95
Prevented from working	—	117	79	79	26	27	134	8	82	62
No work disability	—	3 679	2 348	3 494	1 231	1 404	4 522	287	2 762	3 237
In labor force	—	3 126	1 983	2 966	997	1 226	4 084	257	2 232	2 732
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	674	607	501	288	183	769	35	395	487
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	126	105	156	54	24	134	4	45	73
With a mobility limitation	—	96	78	126	41	8	107	—	31	45
With a self-care limitation	—	76	58	105	29	21	86	4	23	59
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	109	129	140	66	34	193	14	109	99
Mean family income (dollars)	—	11 249	13 178	19 810	12 544	15 077	16 909	22 681	18 678	21 899
1 worker	—	330	257	315	128	79	404	17	242	230
Mean family income (dollars)	—	24 446	23 023	27 314	25 318	29 806	22 624	33 577	39 426	30 958
2 or more workers	—	939	814	1 196	383	513	1 462	106	916	740
Mean family income (dollars)	—	34 401	38 566	41 886	41 900	45 617	42 029	46 851	50 559	47 262

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County			Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	7 857	—	3 661	753	4 648	2 087	3 339	7 376	349
In labor force	5 908	—	2 671	—	3 403	1 519	2 383	5 631	251
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.2	—	73.0	—	73.2	72.8	71.4	76.3	71.9
Civilian labor force	5 908	—	2 663	—	3 402	1 514	2 383	5 623	251
Employed	5 496	—	2 512	—	3 139	1 404	2 281	5 344	234
Unemployed	412	—	151	—	263	110	102	279	17
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	—	5.7	—	7.7	7.3	4.3	5.0	6.8
Nat in labor force	1 949	—	990	753	1 245	568	956	1 745	98
Institutionalized persons	175	—	111	753	—	—	27	—	—
Enrolled in school	288	—	387	—	208	71	153	236	24
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	615	—	—	—	486	161	323	554	35
Females 16 years and over	4 074	—	1 960	—	2 315	1 003	1 666	3 653	165
In labor force	2 720	—	1 427	—	1 503	620	1 047	2 376	101
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.8	—	72.8	—	64.9	61.8	62.8	65.0	61.2
Civilian labor force	2 720	—	1 427	—	1 503	620	1 047	2 376	101
Employed	2 536	—	1 347	—	1 397	600	1 019	2 259	97
Unemployed	184	—	80	—	106	20	28	117	4
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	—	5.6	—	7.1	3.2	2.7	4.9	4.0
With own children under 6 years	835	—	243	—	475	241	297	923	20
In labor force	558	—	234	—	271	129	187	517	11
With own children 6 to 17 years only	949	—	229	—	545	254	375	849	39
In labor force	823	—	200	—	471	193	282	704	33
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 154	—	299	—	630	360	466	1 357	30
All parents present in household in labor force	766	—	283	—	348	191	282	728	18
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	2 471	—	571	—	1 456	664	1 059	2 314	94
All parents present in household in labor force	1 899	—	502	—	1 065	439	725	1 630	66
Persons 16 to 19 years	670	—	206	110	445	168	275	658	31
Not enrolled in school	142	—	12	40	111	35	43	131	2
Unemployed or not in labor force	54	—	3	40	36	6	12	56	—
Nat high school graduate	67	—	—	—	40	7	15	69	—
Employed	34	—	—	—	20	4	6	22	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	13	—	2	9	—
Nat in labor force	33	—	—	—	7	3	7	38	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 496	—	2 512	—	3 139	1 404	2 281	5 344	234
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	513	—	251	—	239	88	262	481	14
Professional specialty occupations	699	—	451	—	287	100	307	574	52
Technicians and related support occupations	187	—	76	—	64	33	72	234	4
Sales occupations	649	—	381	—	347	126	253	522	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	935	—	432	—	476	193	314	758	36
Private household occupations	15	—	4	—	4	5	—	12	—
Protective service occupations	81	—	24	—	47	12	41	29	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	549	—	453	—	293	167	249	655	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	120	—	6	—	94	67	86	117	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	875	—	167	—	523	306	315	861	37
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	505	—	139	—	412	164	174	590	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	240	—	47	—	182	77	125	317	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	128	—	85	—	171	66	83	194	2
Construction	479	—	90	—	242	127	161	458	24
Manufacturing	1 186	—	231	—	949	397	353	1 270	23
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	434	—	121	—	205	124	220	619	23
Wholesale and retail trade	1 064	—	800	—	614	279	521	1 056	56
Finance, insurance, and real estate	384	—	151	—	110	79	104	266	6
Business and repair services	217	—	71	—	101	90	121	269	9
Professional and related services	1 286	—	904	—	609	174	543	1 010	73
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 496	—	2 512	—	3 139	1 404	2 281	5 344	234
Private wage and salary workers	4 360	—	1 883	—	2 523	1 152	1 683	4 235	168
Government workers	668	—	444	—	367	104	381	506	44
Local government workers	480	—	113	—	226	73	158	366	19
Self-employed workers	448	—	160	—	243	144	202	556	20
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 426	—	2 877	541	3 619	1 656	2 631	5 995	271
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 918	—	1 820	349	2 744	1 285	1 955	4 580	187
50 to 52 weeks	3 359	—	1 059	116	2 074	899	1 444	3 399	131
40 to 49 weeks	740	—	335	20	299	153	197	508	21
27 to 39 weeks	363	—	183	131	166	100	125	390	20
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	713	—	611	40	420	193	382	753	47
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	6 988	—	3 096	—	4 096	1 913	2 917	6 733	308
With a mobility or self-care limitation	142	—	87	—	109	57	61	208	12
With a mobility limitation	56	—	51	—	57	22	25	80	—
In labor force	24	—	9	—	14	7	6	42	—
With a self-care limitation	121	—	63	—	58	43	41	150	12
With a work disability	490	—	142	—	245	178	155	464	25
In labor force	351	—	77	—	139	105	82	278	18
Prevented from working	106	—	59	—	80	61	41	129	3
No work disability	6 498	—	2 954	—	3 851	1 735	2 762	6 269	283
In labor force	5 478	—	2 503	—	3 198	1 401	2 232	5 264	229
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	694	—	446	—	551	169	395	635	41
With a mobility or self-care limitation	177	—	68	—	73	34	45	147	5
With a mobility limitation	128	—	43	—	49	16	31	121	2
With a self-care limitation	113	—	54	—	60	26	23	69	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Na workers	167	—	90	—	188	54	109	199	9
Mean family income (dollars)	15 627	—	22 641	—	16 868	17 851	18 678	18 867	14 487
1 worker	631	—	204	—	394	203	242	639	26
Mean family income (dollars)	40 154	—	27 928	—	32 876	32 147	39 426	34 478	54 731
2 or more workers	2 207	—	653	—	1 170	545	916	2 026	87
Mean family income (dollars)	51 955	—	46 358	—	44 825	45 843	50 559	47 591	54 051

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Troct 3.02	Troct 4	Troct 5	Troct 9.01	Troct 10.01	Troct 114	Troct 1	Troct 2	Troct 3.01	Troct 3.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	6 384	4 079	4 466	3 483	3 831	1 789	493	3 554	2 826	5 247
In labor force -----	4 494	3 256	3 475	2 609	2 665	1 478	196	1 960	2 039	3 607
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	70.4	79.8	77.8	74.9	69.6	82.6	39.8	55.1	72.2	68.7
Civilian labor force -----	4 478	3 238	3 475	2 593	2 645	1 478	191	1 960	2 015	3 591
Employed -----	4 185	3 119	3 342	2 427	2 544	1 390	179	1 936	1 891	3 344
Unemployed -----	293	119	133	166	101	88	12	24	124	247
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.5	3.7	3.8	6.4	3.8	6.0	6.3	1.2	6.2	6.9
Not in labor force -----	1 890	823	991	874	1 166	311	297	1 594	787	1 640
Institutionalized persons -----	—	20	99	28	415	—	139	—	—	—
Enrolled in school -----	1 331	216	116	103	197	58	19	1 454	126	1 275
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	337	209	433	398	220	93	96	77	448	236
Females 16 years and over -----	3 155	2 020	2 381	1 960	1 676	863	225	1 960	1 493	2 533
In labor force -----	2 285	1 493	1 818	1 362	1 209	647	85	1 389	982	1 840
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	72.4	73.9	76.4	69.5	72.1	75.0	37.8	70.9	65.8	72.6
Civilian labor force -----	2 285	1 493	1 818	1 354	1 209	647	85	1 389	982	1 840
Employed -----	2 204	1 452	1 787	1 287	1 185	617	85	1 365	924	1 791
Unemployed -----	81	41	31	67	24	36	—	24	58	49
Percent of civilian labor force -----	3.5	2.7	1.7	4.9	2.0	5.6	—	1.7	5.9	2.7
With own children under 6 years -----	244	526	341	358	439	178	4	6	216	158
In labor force -----	182	363	291	260	306	134	4	6	193	122
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	178	408	312	328	402	230	11	7	181	101
In labor force -----	134	334	270	282	342	211	—	7	144	65
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	285	678	443	546	620	264	5	7	286	178
All parents present in household in labor force -----	160	451	363	373	419	186	5	—	242	86
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	543	1 096	806	751	1 143	610	30	20	577	294
All parents present in household in labor force -----	431	811	708	591	893	517	9	20	434	206
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	547	292	383	269	317	187	16	1 423	183	458
Not enrolled in school -----	53	13	97	84	56	34	16	27	28	38
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	22	—	29	15	29	7	16	10	7	14
Not high school graduate -----	—	—	20	23	31	9	16	—	15	—
Employed -----	—	—	—	15	8	2	—	—	15	—
Unemployed -----	—	—	12	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	—	—	8	8	10	7	16	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	4 185	3 119	3 342	2 427	2 544	1 390	179	1 936	1 891	3 344
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	314	488	342	253	311	139	—	56	252	199
Professional specialty occupations -----	582	645	320	509	421	86	22	310	312	442
Technicians and related support occupations -----	87	147	143	138	127	50	10	28	66	34
Sales occupations -----	853	383	414	400	307	121	21	308	234	668
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	749	494	623	354	488	281	24	465	308	625
Private household occupations -----	—	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	25	26	34	17	41	24	—	57	29	17
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	985	282	448	283	265	179	66	583	261	921
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	19	7	16	—	15	63	—	—	9	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	103	337	339	175	229	205	14	18	115	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	129	110	281	141	152	86	—	25	130	94
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	102	81	169	64	112	93	5	11	92	85
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	237	119	211	91	73	60	17	75	83	190
Construction -----	58	227	230	61	107	150	7	24	55	32
Manufacturing -----	377	396	626	287	363	179	17	133	247	257
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	133	194	173	79	136	105	—	36	87	99
Wholesale and retail trade -----	1 652	833	1 224	740	708	360	79	699	584	1 398
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	178	132	158	175	99	51	—	—	134	117
Business and repair services -----	112	130	79	154	170	69	11	74	88	79
Professional and related services -----	1 221	1 033	631	764	791	314	49	928	593	960
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	4 185	3 119	3 342	2 427	2 544	1 390	179	1 936	1 891	3 344
Private wage and salary workers -----	3 336	2 456	2 828	2 023	1 937	1 064	163	1 661	1 465	2 672
Government workers -----	708	481	360	278	416	193	16	260	303	611
Local government workers -----	131	222	184	146	164	62	10	32	145	101
Self-employed workers -----	134	182	138	126	175	126	—	15	111	54
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	5 761	3 435	3 673	2 774	2 941	1 553	306	3 366	2 185	4 839
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	2 742	2 561	2 743	1 978	2 128	1 105	172	1 260	1 541	2 016
50 to 52 weeks -----	1 176	1 896	2 018	1 448	1 640	837	53	1 157	1 066	645
40 to 49 weeks -----	380	250	357	239	247	111	35	114	172	244
27 to 39 weeks -----	280	170	163	118	118	89	53	82	135	241
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	1 848	501	686	486	472	252	79	1 049	375	1 742
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	5 999	3 781	3 878	3 020	3 168	1 652	253	3 460	2 321	4 974
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	103	106	78	87	52	40	30	67	78	93
With a mobility limitation -----	28	30	40	68	35	10	16	36	34	28
In labor force -----	13	6	7	26	29	5	—	—	22	13
With a self-care limitation -----	90	96	68	45	17	34	14	67	70	80
With a work disability -----	226	196	257	293	182	95	61	79	189	214
In labor force -----	142	111	141	167	112	58	21	14	130	130
Prevented from working -----	54	59	94	118	64	27	—	12	36	54
No work disability -----	5 773	3 585	3 621	2 727	2 986	1 557	192	3 381	2 132	4 760
In labor force -----	4 304	3 076	3 278	2 405	2 525	1 376	170	1 929	1 860	3 440
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	369	260	489	419	228	137	96	94	481	257
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	32	39	83	77	62	12	28	—	54	21
With a mobility limitation -----	32	18	56	30	47	9	21	—	24	21
With a self-care limitation -----	6	21	48	55	21	5	21	—	37	6
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	84	77	141	147	90	27	11	18	122	55
Mean family income (dollars) -----	26 439	22 802	20 019	17 780	16 960	19 886	6 384	52 051	13 735	25 028
1 worker -----	283	350	271	280	308	97	—	9	140	204
Mean family income (dollars) -----	75 385	50 371	19 159	34 510	30 453	32 238	—	61 500	28 958	79 344
2 or more workers -----	557	1 077	970	714	928	532	9	51	682	244
Mean family income (dollars) -----	59 653	56 628	40 909	49 188	55 055	48 577	25 211	117 642	39 983	39 392

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 475	31	2 738	2 695	2 558	2 955	3 387
In labor force	1 945	—	1 861	1 841	1 852	2 011	2 535
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.6	—	68.0	68.3	72.4	68.1	74.8
Civilian labor force	1 934	—	1 847	1 830	1 841	2 011	2 519
Employed	1 889	—	1 692	1 681	1 794	1 924	2 355
Unemployed	45	—	155	149	47	87	164
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	—	8.4	8.1	2.6	4.3	6.5
Not in labor force	530	31	877	854	706	944	852
Institutionalized persons	20	—	—	—	—	73	28
Enrolled in school	121	8	119	79	99	138	103
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	157	10	448	468	327	440	382
Females 16 years and over	1 271	25	1 491	1 405	1 351	1 608	1 918
In labor force	928	—	907	862	904	972	1 331
Percent of females 16 years and over	73.0	—	60.8	61.4	66.9	60.4	69.4
Civilian labor force	928	—	899	862	904	972	1 323
Employed	906	—	843	811	879	940	1 256
Unemployed	22	—	56	51	25	32	67
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	—	6.2	5.9	2.8	3.3	5.1
With own children under 6 years	296	—	316	158	218	217	350
In labor force	183	—	223	114	164	156	252
With own children 6 to 17 years only	216	7	172	217	203	240	326
In labor force	182	—	128	172	176	188	280
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	346	—	380	275	247	289	531
All parents present in household in labor force	185	—	264	161	175	192	358
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	606	8	457	482	649	577	741
All parents present in household in labor force	447	—	334	367	504	437	582
Persons 16 to 19 years	160	8	171	174	155	186	266
Not enrolled in school	—	—	35	32	30	45	84
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	17	4	8	2	15
Not high school graduate	—	—	9	22	8	12	23
Employed	—	—	—	18	—	12	15
Unemployed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	5	4	8	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 889	—	1 692	1 681	1 794	1 924	2 355
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	334	—	149	107	171	236	247
Professional specialty occupations	463	—	129	171	306	397	493
Technicians and related support occupations	81	—	63	38	93	84	134
Sales occupations	233	—	212	172	245	263	396
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	297	—	350	349	321	296	348
Private household occupations	—	—	6	6	—	11	2
Protective service occupations	14	—	25	24	18	25	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	166	—	333	295	168	236	270
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	4	5	8	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	163	—	183	206	146	127	166
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	49	—	137	153	185	91	137
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	—	33	46	82	75	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	—	68	109	51	83	85
Construction	99	—	86	70	94	67	56
Manufacturing	207	—	268	276	296	179	284
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	111	—	97	79	100	138	76
Wholesale and retail trade	483	—	494	587	501	543	717
Finance, insurance, and real estate	103	—	75	39	75	73	173
Business and repair services	85	—	120	112	50	102	150
Professional and related services	703	—	412	331	543	669	738
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 889	—	1 692	1 681	1 794	1 924	2 355
Private wage and salary workers	1 451	—	1 313	1 410	1 401	1 481	1 974
Government workers	330	—	261	137	315	303	265
Local government workers	177	—	122	60	160	152	140
Self-employed workers	108	—	118	134	78	140	116
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 064	14	1 952	1 918	1 978	2 219	2 700
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 519	6	1 442	1 333	1 454	1 481	1 923
50 to 52 weeks	1 075	—	1 111	1 011	1 118	1 039	1 402
40 to 49 weeks	172	—	107	165	185	216	237
27 to 39 weeks	88	—	110	71	55	121	111
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	311	—	271	383	312	441	475
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 249	21	2 228	2 174	2 197	2 377	2 943
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	—	80	125	36	75	85
With a mobility limitation	30	—	42	53	17	50	68
In labor force	6	—	—	20	—	17	26
With a self-care limitation	55	—	59	101	25	45	43
With a work disability	117	—	197	255	135	223	289
In labor force	51	—	100	118	83	158	165
Prevented from working	42	—	91	115	47	57	116
No work disability	2 132	21	2 031	1 919	2 062	2 154	2 654
In labor force	1 845	—	1 705	1 676	1 735	1 788	2 336
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	195	10	496	510	350	505	400
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	—	81	115	32	57	75
With a mobility limitation	8	—	44	85	32	39	30
With a self-care limitation	15	—	65	43	25	50	53
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	71	—	165	119	122	124	143
Mean family income (dollars)	22 873	—	17 405	20 676	19 690	19 362	17 778
1 worker	206	—	249	247	184	219	275
Mean family income (dollars)	56 047	—	20 139	21 898	26 363	24 475	34 754
2 or more workers	580	6	536	459	667	591	689
Mean family income (dollars)	57 734	158 200	33 780	36 657	45 565	50 968	49 309

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 670	—	1 137	1 604	4 435	96	2 161	3 607	3 222
In labor force	933	—	887	1 311	3 475	74	1 732	2 869	2 546
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.9	—	78.0	81.7	78.4	77.1	80.1	79.5	79.0
Civilian labor force	925	—	887	1 304	3 475	74	1 720	2 865	2 541
Employed	877	—	841	1 230	3 342	72	1 667	2 782	2 447
Unemployed	48	—	46	74	133	2	53	83	94
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	—	5.2	5.7	3.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.7
Not in labor force	737	—	250	293	960	22	429	738	676
Institutionalized persons	415	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	115	—	56	95	108	—	82	182	153
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	113	—	101	52	423	16	107	196	195
Females 16 years and over	587	—	622	749	2 356	42	1 089	1 799	1 532
In labor force	433	—	445	565	1 818	31	776	1 334	1 088
Percent of females 16 years and over	73.8	—	71.5	75.4	77.2	73.8	71.3	74.2	71.0
Civilian labor force	433	—	445	565	1 818	31	776	1 334	1 088
Employed	420	—	413	546	1 787	31	765	1 298	1 038
Unemployed	13	—	32	19	31	—	11	36	50
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	—	7.2	3.4	1.7	—	1.4	2.7	4.6
With own children under 6 years	119	—	86	230	341	8	320	438	391
In labor force	71	—	60	180	291	8	235	374	304
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	—	77	192	305	2	280	526	380
In labor force	103	—	69	152	270	2	239	403	314
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	197	—	107	332	443	15	423	635	564
All parents present in household in labor force	130	—	74	266	363	15	289	507	414
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	288	—	249	490	798	10	855	1 385	1 215
All parents present in household in labor force	191	—	225	364	708	9	702	1 028	955
Persons 16 to 19 years	126	—	89	132	375	3	191	294	297
Not enrolled in school	28	—	15	13	97	—	28	40	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	—	8	—	29	—	22	14	13
Not high school graduate	15	—	—	—	20	—	16	14	22
Employed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18
Unemployed	7	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	8	—	10	12	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	877	—	841	1 230	3 342	72	1 667	2 782	2 447
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	77	—	115	154	342	6	234	366	199
Professional specialty occupations	122	—	140	182	320	16	299	445	275
Technicians and related support occupations	47	—	53	66	143	4	80	106	94
Sales occupations	57	—	185	150	414	4	250	324	194
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	189	—	124	197	623	6	299	469	388
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	8
Protective service occupations	14	—	8	12	34	2	27	46	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	—	64	116	448	13	152	297	254
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	7	16	—	15	38	220
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	94	—	53	174	339	9	135	260	344
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	70	—	35	61	281	4	82	221	220
Transportation and material moving occupations	60	—	17	55	169	2	52	111	135
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34	—	47	56	211	6	39	99	95
Construction	42	—	26	128	230	5	65	184	189
Manufacturing	160	—	120	189	626	3	203	520	575
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	25	—	34	83	173	3	111	138	100
Wholesale and retail trade	283	—	254	350	1 224	23	425	693	497
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32	—	61	29	158	2	67	171	99
Business and repair services	94	—	33	45	79	4	76	47	58
Professional and related services	201	—	261	330	631	26	590	840	569
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	877	—	841	1 230	3 342	72	1 667	2 782	2 447
Private wage and salary workers	728	—	664	1 005	2 828	49	1 209	2 184	1 818
Government workers	93	—	97	151	360	13	323	389	286
Local government workers	40	—	30	45	184	6	124	163	131
Self-employed workers	56	—	80	74	138	10	119	205	317
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 097	—	922	1 371	3 659	74	1 844	2 998	2 667
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	829	—	726	1 042	2 737	55	1 299	2 346	2 058
50 to 52 weeks	607	—	531	821	2 018	46	1 033	1 799	1 563
40 to 49 weeks	142	—	136	78	357	2	105	245	210
27 to 39 weeks	39	—	39	82	163	7	79	165	116
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	133	—	106	190	686	11	339	419	378
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 134	—	1 025	1 532	3 857	77	2 034	3 385	2 960
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	—	10	41	78	2	4	61	78
With a mobility limitation	35	—	—	—	40	—	—	34	37
In labor force	29	—	—	—	7	—	—	12	12
With a self-care limitation	13	—	10	41	68	2	4	41	65
With a work disability	89	—	12	79	257	4	93	173	178
In labor force	49	—	12	60	141	2	63	102	90
Prevented from working	40	—	—	17	94	2	24	53	66
No work disability	1 045	—	1 013	1 453	3 600	73	1 941	3 212	2 782
In labor force	876	—	864	1 231	3 278	69	1 649	2 745	2 393
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	113	—	112	65	479	19	115	218	257
With a mobility or self-care limitation	45	—	11	16	83	2	17	17	63
With a mobility limitation	30	—	11	10	56	—	17	11	44
With a self-care limitation	15	—	—	6	48	2	6	6	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	41	—	29	6	141	4	49	69	46
Mean family income (dollars)	11 653	—	29 114	21 962	20 019	17 843	21 400	24 625	18 831
1 worker	160	—	79	144	271	5	148	331	237
Mean family income (dollars)	23 735	—	65 163	42 251	19 159	21 112	37 716	53 650	27 954
2 or more workers	214	—	313	497	964	25	714	1 037	962
Mean family income (dollars)	37 699	—	75 448	55 338	40 179	45 861	60 256	54 844	49 043

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 456	2 001	1 776	1 818	2 452	2 425	3 453	628
In labor force	712	1 439	1 108	1 222	1 694	1 591	2 075	446
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.9	71.9	62.4	67.2	69.1	65.6	60.1	71.0
Civilian labor force	712	1 436	1 105	1 222	1 694	1 591	2 073	446
Employed	704	1 335	1 054	1 175	1 594	1 498	1 952	430
Unemployed	8	101	51	47	100	93	121	16
Percent of civilian labor force	1.1	7.0	4.6	3.8	5.9	5.8	5.8	3.6
Not in labor force	744	562	668	596	758	834	1 378	182
Institutionalized persons	—	—	82	—	—	75	131	—
Enrolled in school	712	88	65	98	120	81	155	35
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	23	264	349	279	367	446	702	71
Females 16 years and over	38	955	909	895	1 216	1 225	1 818	284
In labor force	17	634	511	512	714	705	999	161
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.7	66.4	56.2	57.2	58.7	57.6	55.0	56.7
Civilian labor force	17	634	511	512	714	705	999	161
Employed	17	593	495	498	671	663	948	156
Unemployed	—	41	16	14	43	42	51	5
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.5	3.1	2.7	6.0	6.0	5.1	3.1
With own children under 6 years	3	222	167	174	233	204	278	62
In labor force	3	160	128	138	178	163	215	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2	236	161	210	267	198	298	68
In labor force	2	205	127	153	197	169	223	53
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	2	320	239	285	390	298	467	98
All parents present in household in labor force	2	216	169	238	302	236	336	60
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	7	698	503	676	778	620	920	253
All parents present in household in labor force	6	552	386	491	558	495	679	166
Persons 16 to 19 years	600	149	111	151	246	166	331	70
Not enrolled in school	7	6	20	26	21	27	42	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	2	7	8	2	7	8	1
Not high school graduate	—	—	5	14	5	11	8	4
Employed	—	—	—	6	3	5	8	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	5	8	2	5	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	704	1 335	1 054	1 175	1 594	1 498	1 952	430
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	35	154	63	37	69	87	157	6
Professional specialty occupations	155	121	86	89	81	133	269	14
Technicians and related support occupations	—	33	21	22	21	55	25	3
Sales occupations	36	117	113	64	83	109	254	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	181	252	180	137	161	190	234	26
Private household occupations	7	—	3	6	6	2	15	—
Protective service occupations	—	4	9	2	—	18	21	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	228	145	131	136	199	213	369	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	33	120	330	461	171	142	271
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	229	140	144	215	194	177	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10	90	74	129	100	88	92	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	12	61	46	44	90	102	118	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25	76	68	35	108	136	79	20
Construction	9	127	63	78	101	80	103	8
Manufacturing	26	292	183	227	292	305	163	35
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	43	53	56	44	104	137	93	3
Wholesale and retail trade	178	360	284	187	288	278	559	44
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	52	35	16	48	68	96	6
Business and repair services	29	29	38	27	34	43	68	14
Professional and related services	386	298	228	226	207	339	496	33
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	704	1 335	1 054	1 175	1 594	1 498	1 952	430
Private wage and salary workers	652	1 101	758	688	1 043	1 043	1 256	164
Government workers	50	134	115	128	75	181	370	16
Local government workers	7	65	57	61	51	135	220	16
Self-employed workers	2	96	160	304	437	250	287	226
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 356	1 558	1 179	1 291	1 772	1 700	2 277	490
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	714	1 175	876	1 012	1 313	1 239	1 526	366
50 to 52 weeks	107	909	632	792	979	896	1 120	295
40 to 49 weeks	48	112	95	79	124	129	144	25
27 to 39 weeks	17	66	61	70	91	117	134	21
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	337	205	168	164	310	255	396	83
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 414	1 714	1 288	1 488	2 002	1 808	2 492	537
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	55	21	42	62	82	44	17
With a mobility limitation	—	15	7	14	12	31	31	10
In labor force	—	4	—	5	5	9	26	3
With a self-care limitation	—	51	19	31	54	61	29	11
With a work disability	20	117	77	98	113	121	224	20
In labor force	11	62	34	44	63	65	134	9
Prevented from working	—	53	30	38	39	45	80	11
Not a work disability	1 394	1 597	1 211	1 390	1 889	1 687	2 268	517
In labor force	682	1 354	1 021	1 130	1 548	1 435	1 828	417
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	42	284	403	330	450	542	828	91
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	44	70	63	78	86	141	18
With a mobility limitation	—	22	45	41	43	55	103	11
With a self-care limitation	—	36	47	36	59	62	75	12
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Not workers	—	89	103	76	99	121	271	17
Mean family income (dollars)	—	14 551	16 753	15 990	15 220	16 522	17 576	16 265
1 worker	1	135	154	150	189	175	240	54
Mean family income (dollars)	29 200	28 291	27 019	23 221	23 728	26 204	22 745	32 598
2 or more workers	7	578	377	465	610	573	728	173
Mean family income (dollars)	65 815	40 985	40 392	36 970	37 990	39 383	37 745	33 346

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 815	2 644	4 070	3 985	3 825	3 510	3 209	1 789
In labor force	1 719	1 587	2 746	2 935	2 739	2 513	2 512	1 478
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.1	60.0	67.5	73.7	71.6	71.6	78.3	82.6
Civilian labor force	1 719	1 577	2 743	2 933	2 739	2 513	2 510	1 478
Employed	1 669	1 440	2 589	2 750	2 629	2 359	2 375	1 390
Unemployed	50	137	154	183	110	154	135	88
Percent of civilian labor force	2.9	8.7	5.6	6.2	4.0	6.1	5.4	6.0
Not in labor force	1 096	1 057	1 324	1 050	1 086	997	697	311
Institutionalized persons	57	95	—	—	—	54	—	—
Enrolled in school	168	66	206	150	619	123	119	58
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	572	586	659	482	274	488	244	93
Females 16 years and over	1 396	1 438	1 931	1 903	2 418	1 773	1 563	863
In labor force	718	729	1 146	1 298	1 730	1 125	1 080	647
Percent of females 16 years and over	51.4	50.7	59.3	68.2	71.5	63.5	69.1	75.0
Civilian labor force	718	729	1 146	1 298	1 730	1 125	1 078	647
Employed	692	676	1 087	1 233	1 666	1 051	1 026	611
Unemployed	26	53	59	65	64	74	52	36
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	7.3	5.1	5.0	3.7	6.6	4.8	5.6
With own children under 6 years	225	219	328	398	307	338	330	178
In labor force	145	167	280	306	272	262	250	134
With own children 6 to 17 years only	279	217	445	476	241	391	369	230
In labor force	230	181	356	394	230	340	309	211
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	369	330	527	580	439	478	511	264
All parents present in household in labor force	236	254	437	413	382	366	378	186
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	861	688	1 425	1 370	674	1 058	1 037	610
All parents present in household in labor force	653	535	1 131	1 062	614	881	837	517
Persons 16 to 19 years	268	184	395	325	739	258	278	187
Not enrolled in school	28	46	39	51	32	32	41	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	23	14	14	—	18	16	7
Not high school graduate	7	19	10	14	—	17	6	9
Employed	2	11	—	6	—	1	6	2
Unemployed	—	—	2	6	—	16	—	—
Not in labor force	5	8	8	2	—	—	—	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 669	1 440	2 589	2 750	2 629	2 359	2 375	1 390
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	86	127	102	144	202	233	258	139
Professional specialty occupations	139	213	131	235	328	281	347	86
Technicians and related support occupations	29	12	47	46	140	65	66	50
Sales occupations	126	163	210	234	290	217	282	121
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	127	174	351	351	616	338	273	281
Private household occupations	6	2	11	14	—	—	—	3
Protective service occupations	2	5	10	17	5	15	9	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	214	281	282	312	421	321	252	179
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	552	91	581	422	28	93	115	63
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	127	180	363	417	231	410	403	205
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	84	64	223	248	154	200	165	86
Transportation and material moving occupations	97	61	134	142	132	111	109	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	80	67	144	168	82	75	96	60
Construction	92	76	179	205	73	160	196	150
Manufacturing	222	224	583	559	382	599	515	179
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	63	65	87	157	93	106	154	105
Wholesale and retail trade	299	329	495	671	694	512	515	360
Finance, insurance, and real estate	60	63	73	87	89	82	99	51
Business and repair services	33	32	73	94	68	50	64	69
Professional and related services	292	467	371	432	1 058	587	570	314
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 669	1 440	2 589	2 750	2 629	2 359	2 375	1 390
Private wage and salary workers	916	937	1 780	2 089	2 390	1 840	1 855	1 064
Government workers	150	285	174	225	140	260	246	193
Local government workers	105	225	107	114	69	158	90	62
Self-employed workers	532	203	551	378	79	246	250	126
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 885	1 757	2 927	3 070	3 221	2 630	2 648	1 553
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 366	1 266	2 219	2 285	1 946	2 023	1 997	1 105
50 to 52 weeks	1 030	794	1 697	1 702	1 108	1 591	1 501	837
40 to 49 weeks	109	183	199	219	195	219	232	111
27 to 39 weeks	112	166	152	153	157	113	130	89
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	291	238	380	437	745	373	373	252
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 112	1 889	3 302	3 425	3 452	2 921	2 927	1 652
With a mobility or self-care limitation	73	75	130	123	85	73	81	40
With a mobility limitation	26	34	43	46	36	23	28	10
In labor force	9	6	27	19	18	2	10	5
With a self-care limitation	54	58	102	99	69	63	60	34
With a work disability	117	98	252	364	194	225	195	95
In labor force	52	33	163	225	119	113	148	58
Prevented from working	56	61	74	111	56	93	33	27
No work disability	1 995	1 791	3 050	3 061	3 258	2 696	2 732	1 557
In labor force	1 595	1 485	2 479	2 634	2 521	2 353	2 326	1 376
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	646	650	765	558	373	535	280	137
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	139	125	103	73	77	38	12
With a mobility limitation	74	102	80	80	34	58	23	9
With a self-care limitation	58	106	80	58	45	43	31	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	146	141	197	149	56	161	66	27
Mean family income (dollars)	13 371	19 748	14 145	16 332	41 857	17 474	29 675	19 886
1 worker	231	223	302	292	278	239	239	97
Mean family income (dollars)	25 337	27 855	21 794	26 161	22 474	26 468	39 191	32 238
2 or more workers	612	575	995	1 035	598	937	888	532
Mean family income (dollars)	36 968	43 961	37 573	44 894	39 300	44 817	46 097	48 577

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Benton County			Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County		
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	64 335	10 915	2 624	13 672	3 718	1 650	39 748	13 472	2 935	2 798	
Less than \$5,000	2 809	464	93	443	101	110	1 902	753	156	93	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 073	1 308	504	826	237	192	3 939	1 699	290	508	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 451	1 071	332	735	127	198	3 645	1 429	248	351	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 530	2 248	638	2 112	462	290	8 170	2 978	585	657	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 168	2 074	480	2 518	679	256	7 576	2 411	583	516	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 256	2 204	313	3 224	832	299	7 828	2 287	699	371	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8 600	1 200	206	2 759	869	241	4 641	1 315	312	238	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 944	238	42	693	281	30	1 013	297	50	44	
\$100,000 or more	1 504	108	16	362	130	34	1 034	303	12	20	
Median (dollars)	29 047	26 619	21 310	35 585	37 549	26 232	27 512	24 509	28 161	21 867	
Mean (dollars)	34 223	30 197	24 590	39 628	43 505	31 254	33 470	30 871	30 921	25 491	
Families	46 471	7 628	1 378	10 759	3 005	947	28 084	7 612	2 059	1 515	
Median income (dollars)	34 391	31 942	26 500	39 261	43 057	36 601	32 949	32 468	33 626	27 489	
Males 15 years and over, with income	68 025	10 386	2 078	14 760	3 740	2 192	42 879	14 413	2 731	2 243	
Median income (dollars)	18 149	18 708	15 044	23 280	26 835	11 337	16 619	12 438	19 849	15 878	
Percent year-round full-time workers	50.6	53.1	44.4	54.6	56.2	33.7	48.6	37.7	54.4	45.3	
Median income (dollars)	25 816	24 388	23 596	30 655	34 620	23 487	24 224	25 094	25 039	24 497	
Females 15 years and over, with income	63 184	10 199	2 466	12 980	3 642	1 832	40 005	14 793	2 814	2 634	
Median income (dollars)	8 894	9 441	8 623	10 260	12 171	7 844	8 378	7 385	10 616	8 868	
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.2	31.5	27.9	33.9	33.9	23.9	30.3	26.0	34.6	28.4	
Median income (dollars)	16 422	15 513	15 077	18 935	21 512	17 384	15 908	16 419	14 896	15 514	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 860	11 018	10 976	13 147	14 616	11 108	11 620	11 944	11 432	11 248	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	64 335	10 915	2 624	13 672	3 718	1 650	39 748	13 472	2 935	2 798	
With earnings	54 341	9 111	2 173	12 155	3 328	1 462	33 075	11 085	2 436	2 327	
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 420	31 043	24 602	39 209	43 315	29 052	33 591	30 211	32 395	25 530	
With Social Security income	14 839	2 538	616	2 409	632	307	9 892	3 104	632	644	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 207	6 922	6 886	7 544	7 080	7 774	7 198	7 496	7 626	7 004	
With public assistance income	3 098	609	193	533	201	32	1 956	882	166	198	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 270	4 038	4 397	4 768	4 637	5 928	4 207	4 009	3 813	4 412	
With retirement income	6 624	1 104	305	1 428	363	206	4 092	1 618	343	314	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 316	6 562	7 077	9 864	9 942	9 871	8 249	8 752	5 996	7 285	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	39 542	35 156	30 186	43 500	47 458	40 134	39 216	39 437	35 867	31 320	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 216	35 624	29 340	43 115	45 175	40 229	40 320	40 742	36 468	30 273	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 671	34 532	31 158	44 054	51 162	40 052	37 861	38 052	35 022	32 498	
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 289	37 716	34 175	45 839	51 652	44 427	42 101	45 430	39 399	35 234	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 203	39 534	36 193	46 316	50 307	45 958	44 601	51 302	41 699	36 978	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 917	35 393	32 248	45 182	53 621	43 121	39 151	40 153	36 347	33 586	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 371	18 452	16 700	20 437	18 718	16 889	19 347	19 470	19 009	16 952	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 863	15 044	13 904	17 047	16 696	13 095	15 762	15 166	15 265	13 961	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 279	25 867	23 224	28 649	25 207	21 615	25 859	27 918	28 330	24 010	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	46 471	7 628	1 378	10 759	3 005	947	28 084	7 612	2 059	1 515	
Householder worked in 1989	39 389	6 518	1 117	9 460	2 729	770	23 411	6 137	1 771	1 234	
With related children under 18 years	26 573	4 418	744	6 469	1 870	440	15 686	4 002	1 224	813	
With related children under 5 years	11 429	2 013	335	2 634	749	161	6 782	1 849	601	359	
Married-couple families	40 079	6 469	1 048	9 611	2 579	782	23 999	5 796	1 678	1 173	
Householder worked in 1989	34 378	5 588	878	8 532	2 381	654	20 258	4 742	1 456	983	
With related children under 18 years	22 419	3 665	519	5 651	1 532	360	13 103	2 786	965	581	
With related children under 5 years	9 985	1 778	281	2 350	641	121	5 857	1 332	522	305	
Female householder, no husband present	4 629	851	280	801	341	137	2 977	1 446	314	289	
Householder worked in 1989	3 488	661	202	610	274	90	2 217	1 070	256	211	
With related children under 18 years	3 171	594	196	595	271	80	1 982	991	231	203	
With related children under 5 years	1 080	165	45	187	79	40	728	433	62	45	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	28 358	4 452	1 798	4 600	1 059	1 475	19 306	10 899	1 194	1 837	
Nonfamily householder	17 864	3 287	1 246	2 913	713	703	11 664	5 860	876	1 283	
65 years and over	6 074	1 229	415	878	288	179	3 967	1 371	281	419	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	182 785	29 620	5 918	40 739	10 996	4 365	112 426	34 151	7 818	6 375	
Persons under 18 years	55 004	9 000	1 361	12 995	3 656	877	33 009	7 581	2 334	1 480	
Related children under 18 years	54 840	8 989	1 361	12 946	3 635	870	32 905	7 537	2 334	1 480	
Related children 5 to 17 years	39 789	6 357	888	9 442	2 669	621	23 990	5 244	1 602	975	
Persons 65 years and over	17 674	3 057	674	2 931	694	446	11 686	3 507	769	709	
Persons 75 years and over	7 386	1 425	349	1 098	307	243	4 863	1 429	362	358	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	3 207	611	193	553	184	54	2 043	679	129	193	
Percent below poverty level	6.9	8.0	14.0	5.1	6.1	5.7	7.3	8.9	6.3	12.7	
Householder worked in 1989	1 944	396	122	308	81	33	1 240	380	85	122	
With related children under 18 years	2 312	456	154	409	138	43	1 447	553	110	154	
With related children under 5 years	1 145	221	52	183	77	12	741	336	60	52	
Married-couple families	1 670	311	70	267	62	12	1 092	140	39	70	
Householder worked in 1989	1 036	197	54	149	32	6	690	70	18	54	
With related children under 18 years	897	164	31	147	33	6	586	54	20	31	
With related children under 5 years	454	106	19	65	17	—	283	39	17	19	
Female householder, no husband present	1 326	263	106	235	101	40	828	467	90	106	
Householder worked in 1989	759	172	59	121	39	27	466	259	67	59	
With related children under 18 years	1 258	258	106	224	95	37	776	450	90	106	
With related children under 5 years	594	100	24	86	50	12	408	269	43	24	
Unrelated individuals	9 645	1 108	473	1 373	186	836	7 164	4 852	267	475	
Nonfamily householder	4 307	647	220	603	84	338	3 057	1 889	162	222	
65 years and over	1 816	364	66	277	79	76	1 175	299	101	66	
Persons	20 065	3 028	974	3 213	770	1 002	13 824	6 715	655	976	
Percent below poverty level	11.0	10.2	16.5	7.9	7.0	23.0	12.3	19.7	8.4	15.3	
Persons under 18 years	5 230	949	242	955	299	85	3 326	1 012	214	242	
Related children under 18 years	5 096	940	242	906	278	78	3 250	976	214	242	
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 589	669	176	656	183	64	2 264	585	146	176	
Persons 65 years and over	2 772	529	86	428	94	88	1 815	396	120	86	
Persons 75 years and over	1 754	332	60	253	68	60	1 169	265	92	60	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 801	729	184	1 204	305	431	4 868	2 564	198	184	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	28 179	4 499	1 397	4 236	912	1 142	19 444	8 669	967	1 423	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	55 994	9 663	2 518	9 192	1 892	1 760	37 139	13 260	2 266	2 564	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	2 624	1 584	2 151	711	736	2 935	174	1 526	1 795
Less than \$5,000	—	93	92	52	55	16	156	—	53	112
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	504	211	186	69	44	290	4	72	206
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	332	155	218	57	42	248	19	87	207
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	638	354	422	147	83	585	19	227	302
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	480	294	400	110	171	583	36	189	281
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	313	273	506	143	212	699	58	397	330
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	206	167	257	105	121	312	32	351	276
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	42	25	74	17	28	50	2	101	39
\$100,000 or more	—	16	13	36	8	19	12	4	49	42
Median (dollars)	—	21 310	24 390	29 922	28 068	35 600	28 161	36 607	39 120	27 319
Mean (dollars)	—	24 590	28 119	33 186	31 466	39 711	30 921	39 077	42 851	32 470
Families	—	1 378	1 200	1 651	577	626	2 059	137	1 267	1 069
Median income (dollars)	—	26 500	29 769	33 812	32 118	36 648	33 626	40 781	41 976	37 173
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	2 078	1 557	2 157	820	878	2 731	165	1 632	1 822
Median income (dollars)	—	15 044	17 267	20 368	16 993	21 311	19 849	25 481	25 000	14 656
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	44.4	49.3	56.1	60.1	61.8	54.4	57.0	58.6	59.2
Median income (dollars)	—	23 596	22 487	24 363	22 236	25 296	25 039	30 278	31 285	27 176
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	2 466	1 513	1 980	580	678	2 814	168	1 402	1 973
Median income (dollars)	—	8 623	8 100	9 767	7 909	9 384	10 616	12 813	10 322	7 965
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	27.9	26.7	32.9	37.9	31.6	34.6	36.9	34.5	24.0
Median income (dollars)	—	15 077	13 979	16 417	15 463	18 571	14 896	19 444	17 449	17 458
Per capita income (dollars)	—	10 976	9 531	11 487	9 540	12 178	11 432	14 790	13 814	12 108
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	2 624	1 584	2 151	711	736	2 935	174	1 526	1 795
With earnings	—	2 173	1 261	1 827	585	675	2 436	154	1 352	1 593
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	24 602	29 335	33 814	33 237	38 960	32 395	38 631	40 930	30 278
With Social Security income	—	616	478	431	225	128	632	28	314	341
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	6 886	6 278	7 106	5 844	6 711	7 626	9 583	7 481	7 808
With public assistance income	—	193	87	99	36	23	166	5	33	33
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	4 397	3 675	3 941	4 245	3 912	3 813	4 991	3 597	5 779
With retirement income	—	305	171	179	52	45	343	9	209	223
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	7 077	6 749	6 631	5 679	5 859	5 996	14 336	13 735	10 225
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	30 186	32 508	37 234	34 864	41 963	35 867	42 734	45 690	41 405
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	29 340	33 883	35 876	39 391	43 840	36 468	40 857	47 498	42 088
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	31 158	30 679	39 216	29 066	39 338	35 022	44 428	43 555	40 821
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	34 175	34 359	38 967	35 582	42 633	39 399	44 111	46 375	45 358
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	36 193	36 593	38 603	40 447	44 281	41 699	43 909	49 117	47 372
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	32 248	31 396	39 466	28 470	40 193	36 347	44 287	43 173	43 613
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	16 700	18 153	18 553	23 432	28 767	19 009	24 782	33 081	16 958
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	13 904	14 457	16 833	17 249	31 067	15 265	15 571	23 109	13 095
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	23 224	23 574	25 623	27 259	27 905	28 330	57 017	48 537	21 619
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	1 378	1 200	1 651	577	626	2 059	137	1 267	1 069
Householder worked in 1989	—	1 117	1 004	1 468	478	563	1 771	117	1 089	871
With related children under 18 years	—	744	694	987	329	371	1 224	69	696	497
With related children under 5 years	—	335	289	509	140	115	601	24	272	179
Married-couple families	—	1 048	1 047	1 471	517	583	1 678	125	1 190	898
Householder worked in 1989	—	878	883	1 302	435	529	1 456	105	1 023	749
With related children under 18 years	—	519	602	858	307	352	965	62	651	417
With related children under 5 years	—	281	254	446	138	113	522	24	258	139
Female householder, no husband present	—	280	111	92	34	11	314	9	51	139
Householder worked in 1989	—	202	87	84	19	4	256	9	40	92
With related children under 18 years	—	196	70	74	13	3	231	7	31	80
With related children under 5 years	—	45	24	34	—	—	62	—	7	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	1 798	424	676	163	158	1 194	39	353	1 498
Nonfamily householder	—	1 246	384	500	134	110	876	37	259	726
65 years and over	—	415	223	192	70	44	281	4	77	186
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	5 918	4 634	6 094	2 321	2 378	7 818	457	4 679	4 815
Persons under 18 years	—	1 361	1 624	1 989	798	775	2 334	119	1 535	1 001
Related children under 18 years	—	1 361	1 619	1 987	794	775	2 334	119	1 528	994
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	888	1 238	1 293	619	630	1 602	87	1 158	719
Persons 65 years and over	—	674	607	501	288	183	769	35	395	487
Persons 75 years and over	—	349	251	265	124	65	362	9	124	245
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	193	119	99	42	29	129	—	49	64
Percent below poverty level	—	14.0	9.9	6.0	7.3	4.6	6.3	—	3.9	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	—	122	76	77	20	21	85	—	34	39
With related children under 18 years	—	154	77	77	22	16	110	—	34	49
With related children under 5 years	—	52	30	55	14	10	60	—	19	12
Married-couple families	—	70	82	62	30	28	39	—	38	22
Householder worked in 1989	—	54	49	40	15	21	18	—	26	12
With related children under 18 years	—	31	40	42	16	15	20	—	23	12
With related children under 5 years	—	19	14	32	14	10	17	—	14	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	106	32	25	9	1	90	—	8	40
Householder worked in 1989	—	59	22	22	2	—	67	—	5	27
With related children under 18 years	—	106	32	25	4	1	90	—	8	37
With related children under 5 years	—	24	16	17	—	—	43	—	3	12
Unrelated individuals	—	473	118	163	58	27	267	2	61	836
Nonfamily householder	—	220	109	95	48	11	162	2	34	338
65 years and over	—	66	78	73	37	9	101	—	27	76
Persons	—	974	540	520	217	120	655	2	249	1 039
Percent below poverty level	—	16.5	11.7	8.5	9.3	5.0	8.4	—	5.3	21.6
Persons under 18 years	—	242	210	172	79	32	214	—	93	96
Related children under 18 years	—	242	207	170	75	32	214	—	86	89
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	176	174	96	59	18	146	—	59	75
Persons 65 years and over	—	86	130	100	66	27	120	—	42	92
Persons 75 years and over	—	60	61	57	44	18	92	—	29	60
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	184	98	112	95	42	198	—	145	435
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	1 397	824	770	333	182	967	26	430	1 179
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	2 518	1 740	1 741	859	493	2 266	46	949	1 825

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County			Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	3 718	—	1 650	—	2 139	962	1 526	3 532	145
Less than \$5,000	101	—	110	—	79	13	53	85	2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	237	—	192	—	53	50	72	208	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	127	—	198	—	120	63	87	131	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	462	—	290	—	404	147	227	570	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999	679	—	256	—	518	206	189	645	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	832	—	299	—	458	264	397	943	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	869	—	241	—	408	164	351	691	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999	281	—	30	—	66	47	101	159	9
\$100,000 or more	130	—	34	—	33	8	49	100	8
Median (dollars)	37 549	—	26 232	—	33 036	35 100	39 120	36 044	39 063
Mean (dollars)	43 505	—	31 254	—	37 024	38 146	42 851	39 772	46 304
Families	3 005	—	947	—	1 752	802	1 267	2 864	122
Median income (dollars)	43 057	—	36 601	—	34 794	36 944	41 976	38 258	43 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 740	—	1 651	541	2 263	1 077	1 632	3 685	171
Median income (dollars)	26 835	—	13 554	6 304	21 979	23 712	25 000	25 741	22 212
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.2	—	37.7	21.4	59.0	54.6	58.6	60.8	53.8
Median income (dollars)	34 620	—	26 786	15 198	29 524	29 375	31 285	30 542	32 083
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 642	—	1 832	—	2 003	1 025	1 402	3 135	141
Median income (dollars)	12 171	—	7 844	—	10 687	10 346	10 322	9 377	8 802
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	—	23.9	—	36.9	37.7	34.5	36.7	26.2
Median income (dollars)	21 512	—	17 384	—	16 998	17 917	17 449	18 750	17 969
Per capita income (dollars)	14 616	—	11 856	6 645	12 105	12 199	13 814	13 158	14 629
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	3 718	—	1 650	—	2 139	962	1 526	3 532	145
With earnings	3 328	—	1 462	—	1 861	876	1 352	3 145	131
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 315	—	29 052	—	37 198	37 828	40 930	40 222	43 961
With Social Security income	632	—	307	—	438	169	314	515	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 080	—	7 774	—	7 969	6 972	7 481	7 804	8 109
With public assistance income	201	—	32	—	73	24	33	169	1
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 637	—	5 928	—	5 661	4 376	3 597	4 625	1 000
With retirement income	363	—	206	—	264	85	209	284	17
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 942	—	9 871	—	9 382	6 693	13 735	8 028	14 512
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	47 458	—	40 134	—	39 138	40 492	45 690	42 670	51 278
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 175	—	40 229	—	40 495	41 389	47 498	41 535	56 303
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 162	—	40 052	—	37 379	39 037	43 555	44 665	46 870
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 652	—	44 427	—	40 694	41 423	46 375	44 436	51 637
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 307	—	45 958	—	42 739	43 155	49 117	44 042	56 303
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 621	—	43 121	—	38 146	38 520	43 173	45 095	47 129
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 718	—	16 889	—	16 998	20 342	33 081	24 800	21 745
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 696	—	13 095	—	15 759	15 176	23 109	19 883	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 207	—	21 615	—	21 589	36 579	48 537	37 094	21 745
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	3 005	—	947	—	1 752	802	1 267	2 864	122
Householder worked in 1989	2 729	—	770	—	1 499	723	1 089	2 549	101
With related children under 18 years	1 870	—	440	—	1 030	510	696	1 866	57
With related children under 5 years	749	—	161	—	382	208	272	844	18
Married-couple families	2 579	—	782	—	1 617	733	1 190	2 594	116
Householder worked in 1989	2 381	—	654	—	1 375	663	1 023	2 341	95
With related children under 18 years	1 532	—	360	—	933	469	651	1 649	57
With related children under 5 years	641	—	121	—	361	193	258	758	18
Female householder, no husband present	341	—	137	—	80	29	51	161	2
Householder worked in 1989	274	—	90	—	71	27	40	106	2
With related children under 18 years	271	—	80	—	65	24	31	124	—
With related children under 5 years	79	—	40	—	14	9	7	38	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 059	—	1 475	—	533	265	353	892	23
Nonfamily householder	713	—	703	—	387	160	259	668	23
65 years and over	288	—	179	—	93	59	77	175	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10 996	—	4 365	—	6 526	3 023	4 679	10 700	450
Persons under 18 years	3 656	—	877	—	2 096	1 031	1 535	3 676	124
Related children under 18 years	3 635	—	870	—	2 086	1 029	1 528	3 674	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 669	—	621	—	1 589	741	1 158	2 566	98
Persons 65 years and over	694	—	446	—	551	169	395	635	41
Persons 75 years and over	307	—	243	—	122	56	124	244	2
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	184	—	54	—	108	31	49	117	10
Percent below poverty level	6.1	—	5.7	—	6.2	3.9	3.9	4.1	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	81	—	33	—	57	23	34	74	6
With related children under 18 years	138	—	43	—	64	26	34	98	6
With related children under 5 years	77	—	12	—	17	11	19	47	—
Married-couple families	62	—	12	—	77	17	38	51	10
Householder worked in 1989	32	—	6	—	33	11	26	35	6
With related children under 18 years	33	—	6	—	35	12	23	32	6
With related children under 5 years	17	—	—	—	12	4	14	18	—
Female householder, no husband present	101	—	40	—	24	11	8	51	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	—	27	—	17	9	5	24	—
With related children under 18 years	95	—	37	—	22	11	8	51	—
With related children under 5 years	50	—	12	—	2	5	3	14	—
Unrelated individuals	186	—	836	—	58	70	61	162	—
Nonfamily householder	84	—	338	—	32	26	34	89	—
65 years and over	79	—	76	—	15	28	27	52	—
Persons	770	—	1 002	—	394	190	249	571	37
Percent below poverty level	7.0	—	23.0	—	6.0	6.3	5.3	5.3	8.2
Persons under 18 years	299	—	85	—	154	76	93	237	11
Related children under 18 years	278	—	78	—	144	74	86	235	11
Related children 5 to 17 years	183	—	64	—	123	51	59	165	11
Persons 65 years and over	94	—	88	—	93	32	42	75	4
Persons 75 years and over	68	—	60	—	20	23	29	53	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	305	—	431	—	100	49	145	170	4
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	912	—	1 142	—	515	311	430	889	37
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 892	—	1 760	—	1 389	708	949	2 429	65

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 594	2 010	2 284	1 900	1 653	767	263	383	1 502	2 064
Less than \$5,000	208	36	110	105	34	14	39	53	74	208
\$5,000 to \$9,999	401	106	194	204	79	32	123	58	159	390
\$10,000 to \$14,999	356	144	116	176	126	55	57	37	109	317
\$15,000 to \$24,999	647	294	746	374	257	114	20	132	377	614
\$25,000 to \$34,999	324	309	439	333	284	131	7	25	296	224
\$35,000 to \$49,999	288	468	431	365	423	205	17	26	308	162
\$50,000 to \$74,999	240	351	191	210	314	173	—	33	149	113
\$75,000 to \$99,999	39	174	32	61	61	33	—	6	12	—
\$100,000 or more	91	128	25	72	75	10	—	13	18	36
Median (dollars)	19 857	38 372	24 725	26 387	36 788	37 467	7 948	17 888	25 640	16 393
Mean (dollars)	33 309	46 807	29 707	33 514	42 697	41 533	11 113	31 342	29 227	25 814
Families	924	1 504	1 382	1 141	1 326	656	20	78	944	503
Median income (dollars)	38 864	43 852	27 769	35 262	39 182	40 069	6 739	52 264	32 093	27 772
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 202	1 988	2 072	1 488	2 028	908	242	1 576	1 306	2 709
Median income (dollars)	6 847	26 156	15 650	21 383	22 065	22 073	7 216	3 866	17 005	6 014
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.3	62.2	51.0	54.8	56.6	60.9	15.3	5.1	49.7	14.1
Median income (dollars)	22 803	32 290	18 925	27 471	31 831	26 060	9 821	23 438	21 753	17 663
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 016	1 811	2 305	1 851	2 473	756	215	1 891	1 371	2 461
Median income (dollars)	5 857	11 897	10 726	10 911	11 484	9 392	7 241	3 605	11 352	4 897
Percent year-round full-time workers	15.3	36.4	41.7	34.1	33.1	37.2	7.4	4.1	30.1	10.6
Median income (dollars)	16 541	20 633	15 204	17 061	18 779	16 659	13 182	9 028	16 875	14 297
Per capita income (dollars)	12 221	16 377	12 187	13 470	16 334	12 349	7 260	6 051	12 071	9 662
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 594	2 010	2 284	1 900	1 653	767	263	383	1 502	2 064
With earnings	2 334	1 894	1 919	1 576	1 516	714	144	323	1 190	1 848
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 507	44 188	29 958	34 740	40 823	40 983	12 090	24 721	28 563	21 329
With Social Security income	355	221	504	404	230	104	120	82	433	275
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 140	8 041	7 736	7 834	7 515	7 598	5 686	8 778	7 660	5 585
With public assistance income	136	150	119	150	63	11	45	—	69	118
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 099	3 707	3 550	3 786	5 945	4 440	3 869	—	4 528	3 687
With retirement income	168	174	229	164	110	52	5	39	270	156
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 598	6 414	8 185	8 513	9 354	6 302	180	14 717	8 250	9 712
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	61 452	53 440	34 513	41 540	46 755	44 980	14 856	96 028	34 956	54 025
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 258	54 635	35 226	44 556	44 713	48 442	16 691	61 020	33 393	66 396
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 665	51 448	33 761	36 626	51 220	39 095	9 350	102 393	36 219	37 453
Married-couple families (dollars)	81 418	57 993	39 045	51 829	52 125	46 702	45 037	101 802	36 462	83 231
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	97 813	60 408	40 401	59 647	50 361	50 819	45 037	61 020	36 507	137 184
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	70 921	54 077	37 615	40 640	55 742	39 816	—	110 388	36 428	42 847
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 073	21 024	16 743	14 424	24 664	21 864	7 311	51 757	20 726	17 237
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 606	15 965	15 213	11 796	23 716	18 694	6 384	—	18 312	14 324
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 099	29 798	18 523	20 797	27 808	28 204	9 350	51 757	25 102	30 617
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	924	1 504	1 382	1 141	1 326	656	20	78	944	503
Householder worked in 1989	758	1 341	1 117	949	1 205	613	9	60	746	413
With related children under 18 years	472	946	725	721	910	415	15	12	429	296
With related children under 5 years	225	484	334	327	431	181	4	—	221	145
Married-couple families	643	1 311	1 054	812	1 046	604	4	69	826	292
Householder worked in 1989	534	1 177	859	705	976	568	4	60	674	239
With related children under 18 years	259	817	541	485	703	380	4	12	360	133
With related children under 5 years	107	432	292	236	374	175	4	—	198	45
Female householder, no husband present	210	134	264	298	190	39	16	9	90	151
Householder worked in 1989	164	110	207	215	150	32	5	—	51	125
With related children under 18 years	163	85	142	218	146	26	11	—	58	124
With related children under 5 years	95	38	42	83	40	—	—	—	23	77
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4 422	738	1 518	1 139	558	169	314	799	763	4 248
Nonfamily householder	1 670	506	902	759	327	111	243	305	558	1 561
65 years and over	154	74	235	158	63	34	96	42	188	139
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 085	5 703	5 503	4 691	5 013	2 567	378	981	3 606	5 643
Persons under 18 years	845	1 784	1 257	1 327	1 763	884	35	27	867	489
Related children under 18 years	828	1 784	1 257	1 327	1 763	881	35	27	867	472
Related children 5 to 17 years	596	1 190	870	929	1 252	649	30	27	598	323
Persons 65 years and over	369	260	489	419	228	137	96	94	481	257
Persons 75 years and over	152	51	209	176	57	48	55	50	240	137
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	121	51	78	119	58	14	11	—	70	110
Percent below poverty level	13.1	3.4	5.6	10.4	4.4	2.1	55.0	—	7.4	21.9
Householder worked in 1989	85	29	35	68	40	13	—	—	25	81
With related children under 18 years	103	43	59	119	56	10	11	—	41	92
With related children under 5 years	72	38	33	60	33	—	—	—	32	65
Married-couple families	—	15	9	7	27	7	—	—	38	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	—	7	27	7	—	—	9	—
With related children under 18 years	—	7	—	7	25	3	—	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	7	—	—	14	—	—	—	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	64	31	69	112	31	7	11	—	32	53
Householder worked in 1989	39	21	35	61	13	6	—	—	16	35
With related children under 18 years	64	31	59	112	31	7	11	—	32	53
With related children under 5 years	49	31	33	60	19	—	—	—	23	42
Unrelated individuals	2 854	184	305	307	140	38	115	580	196	2 849
Nonfamily householder	893	103	142	165	82	11	86	185	94	893
65 years and over	62	7	54	38	14	5	21	—	34	62
Persons	3 145	319	497	614	345	85	147	580	411	3 102
Percent below poverty level	44.4	5.6	9.0	13.1	6.9	3.3	38.9	59.1	11.4	55.0
Persons under 18 years	168	68	96	180	113	24	21	—	114	141
Related children under 18 years	151	68	96	180	113	21	21	—	114	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	82	35	52	106	75	21	21	—	68	63
Persons 65 years and over	62	7	74	45	14	5	21	—	64	62
Persons 75 years and over	38	7	54	31	7	5	21	—	25	38
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 306	112	112	171	77	35	42	258	144	1 301
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	3 821	537	845	847	439	152	208	636	497	3 714
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	4 695	1 083	1 762	1 386	1 068	437	292	694	901	4 463

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 250	16	1 448	1 327	1 244	1 458	1 850
Less than \$5,000	27	—	64	87	30	42	102
\$5,000 to \$9,999	99	—	196	148	67	201	199
\$10,000 to \$14,999	98	10	183	176	59	110	176
\$15,000 to \$24,999	190	—	320	260	245	307	356
\$25,000 to \$34,999	193	—	328	367	274	228	330
\$35,000 to \$49,999	251	—	225	184	332	302	354
\$50,000 to \$74,999	214	—	109	89	192	164	202
\$75,000 to \$99,999	102	—	16	16	23	57	59
\$100,000 or more	76	6	7	—	22	47	72
Median (dollars)	35 938	12 000	22 267	24 632	33 107	27 570	26 402
Mean (dollars)	45 377	65 928	25 962	25 472	35 141	34 515	33 555
Families	857	6	950	825	973	934	1 107
Median income (dollars)	42 434	150 000+	27 197	28 250	36 431	32 500	35 274
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 169	6	1 228	1 260	1 201	1 330	1 434
Median income (dollars)	25 945	100 000+	16 358	14 866	21 990	18 184	21 641
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.5	—	49.1	46.0	53.4	44.9	54.5
Median income (dollars)	33 958	—	21 161	21 003	27 130	28 882	28 155
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 169	18	1 358	1 264	1 212	1 478	1 811
Median income (dollars)	11 142	10 250	8 990	9 385	11 111	9 557	10 938
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.4	—	37.4	34.2	39.4	29.9	34.2
Median income (dollars)	21 052	—	14 652	15 823	16 783	17 318	17 009
Per capita income (dollars)	16 918	34 221	10 742	10 280	12 922	13 578	13 479
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 250	16	1 448	1 327	1 244	1 458	1 850
With earnings	1 150	6	1 086	1 043	1 022	1 150	1 535
Mean earnings (dollars)	42 727	79 900	26 981	25 302	35 425	35 844	34 822
With Social Security income	148	10	440	360	336	399	385
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 960	6 500	7 550	7 978	8 201	7 419	7 843
With public assistance income	112	—	156	73	20	90	146
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 826	—	4 513	2 605	5 047	3 568	3 826
With retirement income	92	10	187	223	208	219	158
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 440	3 064	8 336	9 688	8 806	7 303	8 486
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	54 440	158 200	27 360	29 933	38 689	40 560	41 620
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 310	158 200	25 168	31 932	40 418	39 330	44 535
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 245	—	29 553	28 267	37 303	41 578	36 703
Married-couple families (dollars)	60 167	158 200	30 430	32 481	40 633	46 996	52 143
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 843	158 200	31 060	37 868	42 934	50 773	59 824
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 509	—	29 940	28 414	38 767	44 450	40 873
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 810	—	15 448	20 816	27 085	21 467	14 318
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 030	—	11 397	15 517	20 661	16 480	11 796
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 550	—	31 159	27 292	29 886	28 769	20 654
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	857	6	950	825	973	934	1 107
Householder worked in 1989	740	6	719	602	791	772	926
With related children under 18 years	502	6	495	375	439	444	709
With related children under 5 years	239	—	255	150	204	179	319
Married-couple families	721	6	748	623	826	698	787
Householder worked in 1989	627	6	586	433	669	584	687
With related children under 18 years	409	6	335	268	370	288	475
With related children under 5 years	200	—	180	99	185	105	228
Female householder, no husband present	93	—	161	160	112	207	295
Householder worked in 1989	75	—	102	132	87	159	214
With related children under 18 years	65	—	140	88	40	131	218
With related children under 5 years	31	—	70	39	19	59	83
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	558	10	724	766	357	787	1 120
Nonfamily householder	393	10	498	502	271	524	743
65 years and over	40	10	219	148	101	188	155
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 340	31	3 530	3 382	3 370	3 646	4 573
Persons under 18 years	962	8	877	760	896	873	1 302
Related children under 18 years	962	8	860	757	896	866	1 302
Related children 5 to 17 years	672	8	548	499	661	638	919
Persons 65 years and over	195	10	496	510	350	505	400
Persons 75 years and over	38	—	211	203	105	195	164
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	44	—	110	61	38	78	119
Percent below poverty level	5.1	—	11.6	7.4	3.9	8.4	10.7
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	50	39	24	51	68
With related children under 18 years	36	—	98	39	16	63	119
With related children under 5 years	31	—	61	15	16	30	60
Married-couple families	15	—	25	6	24	18	7
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	13	—	16	10	7
With related children under 18 years	7	—	13	—	8	3	7
With related children under 5 years	7	—	5	—	8	3	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	—	80	50	14	60	112
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	32	39	8	41	61
With related children under 18 years	24	—	80	39	8	60	112
With related children under 5 years	24	—	51	15	8	27	60
Unrelated individuals	143	—	150	204	25	164	303
Nonfamily householder	89	—	91	112	19	85	162
65 years and over	7	—	68	38	6	18	38
Persons	253	—	492	373	105	396	610
Percent below poverty level	7.6	—	13.9	11.0	3.1	10.9	13.3
Persons under 18 years	50	—	191	81	13	142	180
Related children under 18 years	50	—	182	78	13	135	180
Related children 5 to 17 years	22	—	110	61	—	88	106
Persons 65 years and over	7	—	79	56	21	34	45
Persons 75 years and over	7	—	67	43	8	18	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	91	—	189	118	65	125	168
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	433	—	697	548	210	568	836
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	749	10	1 344	1 081	667	1 062	1 375

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	667	—	530	760	2 268	50	986	1 687	1 454
Less than \$5,000	27	—	—	9	110	3	7	44	48
\$5,000 to \$9,999	59	—	—	7	194	5	20	58	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	97	—	39	46	106	—	29	70	82
\$15,000 to \$24,999	157	—	33	104	746	18	100	208	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	139	—	100	116	439	3	145	322	270
\$35,000 to \$49,999	126	—	126	217	431	11	297	426	370
\$50,000 to \$74,999	50	—	127	137	191	8	264	360	280
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	—	39	72	32	2	55	78	40
\$100,000 or more	6	—	55	52	19	—	69	121	55
Median (dollars)	23 646	—	43 100	42 333	24 748	24 722	42 147	40 015	35 703
Mean (dollars)	27 739	—	62 494	49 158	29 452	31 994	52 816	49 106	40 608
Families	415	—	421	647	1 376	34	911	1 437	1 245
Median income (dollars)	29 034	—	47 679	44 826	27 688	35 000	42 449	43 384	38 625
Males 15 years and over, with income	952	—	493	819	2 066	54	1 076	1 772	1 650
Median income (dollars)	14 158	—	28 438	26 322	15 620	16 591	30 406	25 507	22 000
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.6	—	67.1	67.5	51.1	63.0	69.8	64.2	63.0
Median income (dollars)	23 942	—	31 397	31 125	18 925	20 625	33 850	29 798	26 937
Females 15 years and over, with income	545	—	555	642	2 287	40	928	1 559	1 318
Median income (dollars)	11 483	—	12 852	12 979	10 743	9 500	11 484	13 270	10 417
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.7	—	36.0	41.7	42.1	30.0	29.8	42.3	39.2
Median income (dollars)	17 067	—	20 114	19 531	15 204	31 250	20 033	20 118	16 032
Per capita income (dollars)	17 734	—	22 280	15 611	12 065	13 135	15 463	15 375	12 164
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	667	—	530	760	2 268	50	986	1 687	1 454
With earnings	588	—	486	744	1 913	41	928	1 561	1 354
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 480	—	60 602	46 446	29 801	31 664	49 910	48 272	39 581
With Social Security income	116	—	80	73	494	19	114	200	244
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 249	—	8 046	8 205	7 761	7 655	7 785	7 871	6 624
With public assistance income	53	—	18	38	119	4	10	41	42
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 874	—	6 799	3 356	3 550	2 313	6 324	5 136	3 806
With retirement income	51	—	12	82	219	6	59	150	86
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 896	—	8 112	3 019	8 419	9 233	9 751	9 718	7 915
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	29 742	—	70 326	52 116	33 973	38 925	54 505	53 118	43 912
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 961	—	47 579	53 882	34 177	45 764	51 714	53 062	43 043
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 363	—	86 667	48 253	33 761	35 195	60 760	53 230	45 431
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 493	—	79 910	55 336	38 363	41 949	55 961	56 979	45 014
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 839	—	58 755	57 014	39 080	51 337	53 314	58 084	44 377
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 071	—	91 758	51 575	37 615	35 691	61 555	54 931	46 129
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 388	—	20 213	19 239	16 743	24 825	29 767	21 939	23 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 419	—	15 503	19 005	15 213	—	28 731	20 952	21 955
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 509	—	29 398	19 462	18 523	24 825	33 654	27 144	27 442
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	415	—	421	647	1 376	34	911	1 437	1 245
Householder worked in 1989	353	—	345	601	1 111	23	852	1 313	1 151
With related children under 18 years	280	—	176	444	719	12	630	965	802
With related children under 5 years	133	—	80	245	334	8	298	355	355
Married-couple families	196	—	351	590	1 048	25	850	1 270	1 164
Householder worked in 1989	173	—	295	550	853	18	803	1 153	1 081
With related children under 18 years	126	—	126	408	535	10	577	829	748
With related children under 5 years	88	—	62	232	292	8	286	329	328
Female householder, no husband present	152	—	59	41	264	3	38	138	38
Householder worked in 1989	120	—	39	35	207	1	30	131	32
With related children under 18 years	116	—	39	20	142	—	30	116	28
With related children under 5 years	32	—	18	7	42	—	8	20	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	453	—	174	180	1 508	19	105	346	265
Nonfamily householder	252	—	109	113	892	16	75	250	209
65 years and over	45	—	15	34	225	3	18	52	48
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 671	—	1 442	2 363	5 472	118	3 342	5 434	4 846
Persons under 18 years	485	—	356	822	1 249	25	1 278	2 022	1 781
Related children under 18 years	485	—	356	822	1 249	25	1 278	2 022	1 781
Related children 5 to 17 years	321	—	273	518	862	10	931	1 501	1 345
Persons 65 years and over	113	—	112	65	479	19	115	218	257
Persons 75 years and over	31	—	15	13	209	12	26	93	84
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	38	—	11	7	78	—	20	53	53
Percent below poverty level	9.2	—	2.6	1.1	5.7	—	2.2	3.7	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	20	—	4	7	35	—	20	48	39
With related children under 18 years	38	—	11	7	59	—	18	42	33
With related children under 5 years	26	—	7	7	33	—	7	18	18
Married-couple families	7	—	—	—	9	—	20	38	42
Householder worked in 1989	7	—	—	—	—	—	20	37	28
With related children under 18 years	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	27	22
With related children under 5 years	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	16	12
Female householder, no husband present	31	—	11	7	69	—	—	13	7
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	4	7	35	—	—	9	7
With related children under 18 years	31	—	11	7	59	—	—	13	7
With related children under 5 years	19	—	7	7	33	—	—	2	2
Unrelated individuals	123	—	5	41	305	4	17	49	57
Nonfamily householder	73	—	—	14	142	3	9	26	36
65 years and over	7	—	—	—	54	—	7	8	20
Persons	246	—	43	66	497	4	99	257	274
Percent below poverty level	14.7	—	3.0	2.8	9.1	3.4	3.0	4.7	5.7
Persons under 18 years	79	—	27	18	96	—	34	106	110
Related children under 18 years	79	—	27	18	96	—	34	106	110
Related children 5 to 17 years	46	—	19	13	52	—	29	81	75
Persons 65 years and over	7	—	—	—	74	—	7	10	50
Persons 75 years and over	7	—	—	—	54	—	—	9	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	63	—	5	21	112	3	14	133	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	322	—	107	104	845	11	117	350	410
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	622	—	232	334	1 752	11	446	927	1 138

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	14	955	856	855	1 107	1 210	1 749	280
Less than \$5,000	—	56	61	55	63	108	95	17
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3	63	116	81	122	108	260	18
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	54	91	94	113	132	203	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3	187	170	220	268	285	404	65
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	217	171	148	227	249	393	68
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	220	137	148	189	179	250	38
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1	123	82	79	80	107	100	18
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	21	12	16	20	12	19	11
\$100,000 or more	2	14	16	14	25	30	25	8
Median (dollars)	25 625	30 308	24 242	23 875	24 534	23 772	23 064	25 395
Mean (dollars)	40 428	33 107	28 533	28 858	29 055	28 528	25 751	29 797
Families	8	802	634	691	898	871	1 239	244
Median income (dollars)	27 500	32 255	29 695	27 464	27 619	29 552	26 933	27 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 375	1 021	849	867	1 184	1 153	1 589	333
Median income (dollars)	3 601	20 421	16 554	16 762	16 000	17 274	17 178	15 662
Percent year-round full-time workers	7.6	58.1	45.3	59.6	56.8	50.5	49.0	60.1
Median income (dollars)	12 198	23 205	23 029	20 478	19 974	21 882	22 326	19 079
Females 15 years and over, with income	22	835	819	706	989	1 063	1 592	219
Median income (dollars)	3 000	9 707	7 887	8 373	7 774	8 262	7 064	5 740
Percent year-round full-time workers	9.1	37.8	29.8	34.7	29.1	28.5	21.5	39.3
Median income (dollars)	11 250	16 146	14 338	13 773	12 298	12 992	13 896	7 500
Per capita income (dollars)	4 717	10 823	10 098	9 092	9 306	10 638	9 652	8 918
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	14	955	856	855	1 107	1 210	1 749	280
With earnings	11	800	639	704	895	926	1 236	255
Mean earnings (dollars)	49 179	33 880	28 937	29 541	29 194	29 647	27 393	28 730
With Social Security income	4	238	340	273	355	408	729	58
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 125	7 068	6 697	5 846	6 635	6 862	7 029	5 621
With public assistance income	—	40	48	36	54	42	101	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 483	4 695	4 163	4 077	4 051	4 409	4 037
With retirement income	3	98	112	73	75	145	208	2
Mean retirement income (dollars)	990	6 473	6 753	8 599	8 720	6 861	6 893	1 186
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	61 238	35 915	33 304	31 678	32 478	33 559	30 428	31 991
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 099	36 383	31 007	33 096	34 205	36 428	34 443	36 157
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 378	35 297	35 557	29 985	30 308	30 774	26 917	27 240
Married-couple families (dollars)	65 815	37 380	33 380	32 457	33 226	35 028	32 113	31 865
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 065	37 955	32 612	34 105	34 453	39 400	36 913	35 160
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 378	36 590	34 186	30 406	31 586	30 865	27 840	27 848
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	15 380	18 260	22 210	20 914	16 195	15 047	6 104
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	8 342	14 227	16 588	22 728	12 802	9 414	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	22 417	22 157	27 064	19 372	23 406	20 565	6 104
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	8	802	634	691	898	871	1 239	244
Householder worked in 1989	7	655	480	572	736	704	904	221
With related children under 18 years	4	473	316	387	508	429	581	132
With related children under 5 years	—	202	144	141	225	184	244	46
Married-couple families	7	736	547	631	841	777	1 104	233
Householder worked in 1989	7	608	435	531	700	629	830	212
With related children under 18 years	3	440	280	357	481	379	523	130
With related children under 5 years	—	195	131	127	218	166	216	44
Female householder, no husband present	—	44	59	41	37	50	97	2
Householder worked in 1989	—	29	26	24	24	38	52	—
With related children under 18 years	—	24	31	23	20	34	48	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	11	11	7	11	27	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	235	181	250	178	236	383	576	38
Nonfamily householder	6	153	222	164	209	339	510	36
65 years and over	42	70	118	85	126	168	279	17
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	270	2 927	2 382	2 691	3 490	3 178	4 561	932
Persons under 18 years	9	1 018	749	971	1 177	922	1 395	351
Related children under 18 years	—	1 018	744	971	1 175	918	1 387	351
Related children 5 to 17 years	9	757	550	741	851	684	1 013	280
Persons 65 years and over	42	284	403	330	450	542	828	91
Persons 75 years and over	27	118	188	130	175	228	366	31
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	49	56	81	79	79	114	36
Percent below poverty level	—	6.1	8.8	11.7	8.8	9.1	9.2	14.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	13	29	53	59	49	52	29
With related children under 18 years	—	22	36	52	49	45	74	16
With related children under 5 years	—	12	15	12	27	14	36	5
Married-couple families	—	39	46	64	69	62	69	32
Householder worked in 1989	—	11	25	45	53	38	38	27
With related children under 18 years	—	12	29	44	45	30	32	16
With related children under 5 years	—	9	10	9	25	9	9	5
Female householder, no husband present	—	10	10	14	6	15	43	2
Householder worked in 1989	—	2	4	5	6	9	14	—
With related children under 18 years	—	10	7	8	4	13	40	—
With related children under 5 years	—	3	5	3	2	5	27	—
Unrelated individuals	139	47	79	43	55	106	120	4
Nonfamily householder	2	41	57	41	46	88	99	4
65 years and over	34	34	45	37	37	70	74	3
Persons	139	197	297	361	403	351	513	142
Percent below poverty level	51.5	6.7	12.5	13.4	11.5	11.0	11.2	15.2
Persons under 18 years	—	70	119	147	176	93	191	58
Related children under 18 years	—	70	114	147	174	91	191	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	46	91	126	140	64	134	50
Persons 65 years and over	34	75	68	80	67	118	124	20
Persons 75 years and over	27	47	51	53	41	77	62	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	71	59	89	127	178	118	138	77
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	146	335	453	485	654	508	694	205
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	193	894	1 001	1 159	1 329	1 145	1 750	409

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 344	1 347	1 868	1 806	1 284	1 684	1 415	767
Less than \$5,000	103	82	122	74	18	40	20	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	212	149	228	137	127	183	34	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	190	140	191	174	149	131	100	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	277	284	372	316	262	300	209	114
\$25,000 to \$34,999	251	251	410	377	243	347	282	131
\$35,000 to \$49,999	164	261	357	438	351	349	377	205
\$50,000 to \$74,999	89	122	137	203	96	254	295	173
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	13	33	56	17	51	58	33
\$100,000 or more	32	45	18	31	21	29	40	10
Median (dollars)	20 981	25 670	25 473	30 495	30 068	30 619	36 978	37 467
Mean (dollars)	26 701	30 554	27 823	35 009	31 131	33 846	41 838	41 533
Families	989	939	1 494	1 476	932	1 337	1 191	656
Median income (dollars)	25 552	31 227	28 824	32 778	32 310	34 462	40 276	40 069
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 357	1 183	2 007	2 017	1 359	1 697	1 637	908
Median income (dollars)	15 113	19 944	16 730	18 028	16 566	20 722	21 440	22 073
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.0	47.5	55.7	53.5	43.0	58.9	63.8	60.9
Median income (dollars)	19 780	24 937	20 648	22 560	25 175	25 265	25 668	26 060
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 144	1 304	1 614	1 655	2 230	1 601	1 334	756
Median income (dollars)	6 786	7 275	7 776	8 912	5 306	9 973	9 692	9 392
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.0	17.8	34.6	36.6	23.2	36.9	34.1	37.2
Median income (dollars)	11 820	13 548	13 810	15 202	15 114	16 037	17 946	16 659
Per capita income (dollars)	9 426	11 632	9 075	11 144	9 075	11 769	12 937	12 349
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 344	1 347	1 868	1 806	1 284	1 684	1 415	767
With earnings	1 005	962	1 471	1 529	1 158	1 361	1 297	714
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 267	31 583	28 637	35 392	27 753	35 416	40 264	40 983
With Social Security income	490	512	608	452	268	465	260	104
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 606	6 909	6 602	7 180	7 743	7 568	7 860	7 598
With public assistance income	55	74	76	96	77	43	36	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 208	4 269	4 372	5 530	6 405	3 802	3 145	4 440
With retirement income	112	171	197	204	179	125	104	52
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 811	10 965	5 737	8 287	7 679	8 829	12 167	6 302
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	30 768	36 500	31 294	38 305	34 435	38 244	43 813	44 980
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 917	38 686	33 345	37 896	32 738	40 287	43 231	48 442
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 242	34 338	28 886	38 833	37 117	35 688	44 648	39 095
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 899	38 336	31 710	39 340	38 065	40 243	45 172	46 702
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 935	43 607	34 217	40 205	38 448	43 673	44 818	50 819
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 856	33 659	28 639	38 233	37 530	36 205	45 668	39 816
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 506	21 027	20 735	19 413	19 780	16 046	24 732	21 864
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 523	10 673	11 080	15 304	16 608	15 186	22 907	18 694
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 243	45 391	30 113	27 776	29 962	19 792	29 719	28 204
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	989	939	1 494	1 476	932	1 337	1 191	656
Householder worked in 1989	780	754	1 222	1 256	793	1 098	1 083	613
With related children under 18 years	524	470	813	840	590	747	707	415
With related children under 5 years	205	214	306	343	252	283	288	181
Married-couple families	880	836	1 377	1 338	708	1 202	1 084	604
Householder worked in 1989	705	676	1 132	1 148	599	991	992	568
With related children under 18 years	486	393	760	756	424	654	638	380
With related children under 5 years	191	181	300	315	199	252	278	175
Female householder, no husband present	63	57	69	85	160	91	56	39
Householder worked in 1989	43	36	47	65	138	78	40	32
With related children under 18 years	29	40	36	60	130	74	41	26
With related children under 5 years	10	11	4	17	39	26	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	401	503	447	457	966	490	300	169
Nonfamily householder	355	408	374	330	352	347	224	111
65 years and over	211	229	218	158	174	196	76	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 841	3 470	5 771	5 755	3 953	4 846	4 624	2 567
Persons under 18 years	1 243	1 023	1 964	1 955	1 132	1 552	1 550	884
Related children under 18 years	1 237	1 020	1 961	1 950	1 123	1 542	1 548	881
Related children 5 to 17 years	950	758	1 509	1 474	799	1 157	1 125	649
Persons 65 years and over	646	650	765	558	373	535	280	137
Persons 75 years and over	347	277	322	213	165	249	98	48
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	102	89	165	133	52	52	41	14
Percent below poverty level	10.3	9.5	11.0	9.0	5.6	3.9	3.4	2.1
Householder worked in 1989	64	54	92	85	52	38	25	13
With related children under 18 years	55	58	92	96	46	43	30	10
With related children under 5 years	27	31	44	39	22	19	12	—
Married-couple families	80	54	144	95	29	23	30	7
Householder worked in 1989	54	28	81	62	29	16	21	7
With related children under 18 years	42	25	73	58	23	14	19	3
With related children under 5 years	25	17	44	21	12	9	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	28	19	26	23	24	11	7
Householder worked in 1989	10	19	9	17	23	17	4	6
With related children under 18 years	13	26	17	26	23	24	11	7
With related children under 5 years	2	9	—	10	10	5	7	—
Unrelated individuals	119	113	127	141	521	146	36	38
Nonfamily householder	101	83	98	67	98	83	19	11
65 years and over	81	67	87	42	91	67	13	5
Persons	473	409	702	650	657	310	180	85
Percent below poverty level	12.3	11.8	12.2	11.3	16.6	6.4	3.9	3.3
Persons under 18 years	166	141	257	261	73	92	55	24
Related children under 18 years	160	141	256	256	64	87	53	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	115	105	187	195	37	57	42	21
Persons 65 years and over	129	107	184	76	91	72	28	5
Persons 75 years and over	106	78	106	42	59	42	10	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	136	83	208	163	303	102	37	35
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	898	555	1 005	890	953	544	354	152
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 846	1 119	2 227	1 836	1 478	1 239	977	437

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Stearns County				
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County	Sherburne County	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	188 237	29 777	41 175	117 285	36 785
Native	187 316	29 623	40 923	116 770	36 556
Foreign born	921	154	252	515	229
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	637	59	62	516	106
Persons 5 years and over	173 378	27 200	37 686	108 492	34 598
Speak a language other than English	7 961	804	1 060	6 097	1 337
Do not speak English "very well"	2 157	202	253	1 702	321
In linguistically isolated households	910	75	68	767	121
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	59 977	8 135	12 403	39 439	14 811
Preprimary school	3 617	508	851	2 258	639
Public school	2 606	372	577	1 657	428
Elementary or high school	35 871	5 625	8 503	21 743	4 743
Public school	31 503	4 786	7 781	18 936	3 956
College	20 489	2 002	3 049	15 438	9 429
Public college	16 667	1 839	2 736	12 092	9 086
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	105 596	17 476	23 639	64 481	18 901
Less than 9th grade	12 534	2 289	1 355	8 890	1 491
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 992	1 677	2 282	5 033	1 413
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40 139	6 479	9 594	24 066	5 944
Some college, no degree	17 468	3 050	4 445	9 973	3 695
Associate degree	8 636	1 415	1 989	5 232	1 614
Bachelor's degree	12 566	1 965	2 841	7 760	3 226
Graduate or professional degree	5 261	601	1 133	3 527	1 518
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	77.3	84.6	78.4	84.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	14.7	16.8	17.5	25.1
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 262	1 345	1 397	1 196	760
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	173 378	27 200	37 686	108 492	34 598
Some house	96 249	15 419	19 404	61 426	14 321
Different house in United States	76 646	11 698	18 167	46 781	20 160
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 853	2 597	1 078	9 178	5 304
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	26 146	4 329	5 581	16 236	3 553
Different MSA/PMSA	23 036	2 031	8 764	12 241	6 890
Not in on MSA/PMSA	14 611	2 741	2 744	9 126	4 413
Abroad	483	83	115	285	117
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	92 433	14 651	19 968	57 814	19 134
Car, truck, or van	77 776	12 872	18 252	46 652	15 600
Drove alone	67 224	11 079	15 460	40 685	13 806
Carpooled	10 552	1 793	2 792	5 967	1 794
Public transportation	1 231	154	153	924	713
Other means	7 090	713	630	5 747	2 387
Worked at home	6 336	912	933	4 491	434
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	18.1	26.8	15.9	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	77 471	13 510	10 107	53 854	17 959
Central city	38 671	7 307	3 287	28 077	14 572
Outside central city	38 800	6 203	6 820	25 777	3 387
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14 962	1 141	9 861	3 960	1 175
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	138 981	21 729	29 472	87 780	30 073
In labor force	98 880	15 712	21 547	61 621	20 469
Employed	93 400	14 813	20 200	58 387	19 299
Unemployed	5 277	879	1 325	3 073	1 054
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.2
Females 16 years and over	70 158	11 185	14 664	44 309	15 668
Employed	43 940	6 846	9 145	27 949	10 106
Unemployed	2 115	372	539	1 204	384
With own children under 6 years	12 599	2 147	2 993	7 459	2 001
In labor force	9 263	1 627	1 884	5 752	1 477
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 777	2 000	3 201	7 576	1 777
In labor force	10 534	1 624	2 680	6 230	1 438
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 985	1 536	2 461	8 988	3 247
Not enrolled in school	1 844	286	486	1 072	355
Unemployed or not in labor force	596	66	199	331	92
Not high school graduate	590	97	180	313	112
Employed	281	65	74	142	68
Unemployed	95	17	24	54	11
Not in labor force	214	15	82	117	33
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	109 057	16 778	23 573	68 706	24 197
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	76 920	12 180	17 524	47 216	14 741
50 to 52 weeks	53 847	8 668	12 357	32 822	9 121
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	118 698	18 165	25 750	74 783	25 812
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 108	428	657	2 023	751
With a mobility limitation	1 376	221	272	883	409
In labor force	469	52	102	315	139
With a self-care limitation	2 336	304	469	1 563	541
With a work disability	7 959	1 380	1 661	4 918	1 812
In labor force	4 659	812	1 047	2 800	1 014
Prevented from working	2 592	460	444	1 688	628
No work disability	110 739	16 785	24 089	69 865	24 000
In labor force	91 837	14 512	20 089	57 236	19 054
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 621	3 057	2 909	11 655	3 507
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 046	603	549	1 894	531
With a mobility limitation	2 094	456	390	1 248	334
With a self-care limitation	1 913	379	350	1 184	330

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Stearns County			
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County	Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.)
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	93 400	14 813	20 200	58 387
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 070	1 130	1 833	1 812
Professional specialty occupations	11 610	1 699	2 457	3 113
Technicians and related support occupations	2 935	406	670	678
Sales occupations	10 537	1 512	2 279	2 801
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14 852	2 303	3 104	3 482
Private household occupations	170	21	36	25
Protective service occupations	981	216	236	238
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 811	2 068	2 342	3 398
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5 205	874	490	45
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 883	1 810	3 054	1 273
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 025	1 297	1 978	1 037
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 164	715	992	565
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 157	762	729	832
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	63 802	10 829	13 562	39 411
Less than \$5,000	2 727	448	428	709
\$5,000 to \$9,999	6 010	1 306	814	1 665
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 393	1 056	723	1 406
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 399	2 223	2 089	2 941
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 080	2 068	2 508	2 361
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 193	2 184	3 209	2 266
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8 573	1 198	2 744	1 309
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 931	238	685	297
\$100,000 or more	1 496	108	362	303
Median (dollars)	29 147	26 694	35 634	24 620
Mean (dollars)	34 302	30 258	39 711	31 070
Families	46 079	7 552	10 662	27 865
Median income (dollars)	34 510	32 028	39 356	32 826
Per capita income (dollars)	11 931	11 085	13 239	12 088
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	63 802	10 829	13 562	39 411
With earnings	53 879	9 027	12 062	10 906
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 496	31 146	39 272	30 371
With Social Security income	14 792	2 536	2 397	3 104
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 206	6 925	7 551	7 496
With public assistance income	2 971	592	499	815
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 220	3 838	4 782	3 990
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	39 657	35 277	43 631	39 324
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 408	35 817	43 365	41 488
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 306	37 763	45 857	42 106
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 249	39 635	46 374	51 722
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 668	18 817	20 886	19 587
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 153	15 413	17 503	15 514
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	46 079	7 552	10 662	27 865
Householder worked in 1989	39 102	6 460	9 384	6 036
With related children under 18 years	26 264	4 350	6 398	3 885
With related children under 5 years	11 271	1 976	2 585	1 785
Married-couple families	39 860	6 419	9 554	5 734
Householder worked in 1989	34 197	5 556	8 487	4 680
With related children under 18 years	22 260	3 621	5 620	2 736
With related children under 5 years	9 926	1 759	2 339	1 309
Female householder, no husband present	4 505	827	771	1 401
Householder worked in 1989	3 420	637	589	1 050
With related children under 18 years	3 060	570	565	946
With related children under 5 years	1 007	147	159	408
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 993	4 417	4 561	19 015
Nanfamily householder	17 723	3 277	2 900	5 782
65 years and over	6 068	1 229	872	1 371
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	180 609	29 212	40 253	111 144
Persons under 18 years	54 050	8 785	12 798	7 287
Related children under 18 years	53 897	8 778	12 749	7 250
Related children 5 to 17 years	39 147	6 210	9 295	5 086
Persons 65 years and over	17 621	3 057	2 909	3 507
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	3 067	586	516	1 965
Percent below poverty level	6.7	7.8	4.8	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 868	373	288	353
With related children under 18 years	2 183	431	375	498
With related children under 5 years	1 057	203	157	295
Married-couple families	1 649	307	256	1 086
Householder worked in 1989	1 025	195	146	70
With related children under 18 years	879	160	139	54
With related children under 5 years	451	106	65	39
Female householder, no husband present	1 241	242	219	780
Householder worked in 1989	717	151	114	245
With related children under 18 years	1 173	237	208	411
With related children under 5 years	535	82	70	244
Unrelated individuals	9 449	1 101	1 350	6 998
Nanfamily householder	4 242	647	595	1 843
65 years and over	1 810	364	271	299
Persons	19 384	2 945	3 116	13 323
Percent below poverty level	10.7	10.1	7.7	18.9
Persons under 18 years	4 917	896	932	823
Related children under 18 years	4 794	891	883	794
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 404	630	640	495
Persons 65 years and over	2 766	529	422	396
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 506	719	1 167	2 338
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 433	4 399	4 139	8 274

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Steerns County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	750	421
Native	676	355
Foreign born	74	66
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	636	342
Speak a language other than English	22	14
Do not speak English "very well"	3	3
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	293	203
Preprimary school	6	6
Public school	6	6
Elementary or high school	147	95
Public school	131	79
College	140	102
Public college	118	80
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	281	148
Less than 9th grade	35	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	65	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	56	15
Some college, no degree	55	47
Associate degree	—	—
Bachelor's degree	38	31
Graduate or professional degree	32	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.4	77.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	35.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 702	2 286
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	636	342
Some house	113	75
Different house in United States	474	218
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	87	63
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	48	44
Different MSA/PMSA	334	106
Not in on MSA/PMSA	5	5
Abroad	49	49
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	162	108
Car, truck, or van	117	87
Drove alone	98	79
Carpooled	19	8
Public transportation	8	—
Other means	37	21
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	13.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	147	102
Central city	121	84
Outside central city	26	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	15	6
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	494	241
In labor force	170	116
Employed	157	103
Unemployed	8	8
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	7.2
Females 16 years and over	58	49
Employed	25	18
Unemployed	6	6
With own children under 6 years	29	29
In labor force	6	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7	7
In labor force	5	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	89	48
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	444	206
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	321	153
50 to 52 weeks	140	89
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	243	178
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1	1
With a mobility limitation	1	1
In labor force	1	1
With a self-care limitation	—	—
With a work disability	21	21
In labor force	10	10
Prevented from working	2	2
No work disability	222	157
In labor force	155	101
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	10	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	4
With a mobility limitation	2	2
With a self-care limitation	2	2

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	157	103
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	15	8
Professional specialty occupations	25	23
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	11	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	31	23
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	37	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	11
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	123	92
Less than \$5,000	10	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	5
\$100,000 or more	6	6
Median (dollars)	23 355	25 096
Mean (dollars)	27 975	31 219
Families	75	60
Median income (dollars)	25 913	26 442
Per capita income (dollars)	7 782	7 075
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	123	92
With earnings	120	89
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 056	31 441
With Social Security income	6	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 928	4 928
With public assistance income	6	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 000	6 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	36 693	40 719
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 621	40 692
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 122	43 343
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 750	44 062
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 100	17 100
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 100	17 100
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	75	60
Householder worked in 1989	71	56
With related children under 18 years	63	50
With related children under 5 years	27	18
Married-couple families	67	54
Householder worked in 1989	63	50
With related children under 18 years	57	44
With related children under 5 years	27	18
Female householder, no husband present	6	6
Householder worked in 1989	6	6
With related children under 18 years	6	6
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	70	48
Nonfamily householder	48	32
65 years and over	6	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	484	337
Persons under 18 years	267	180
Related children under 18 years	267	180
Related children 5 to 17 years	153	101
Persons 65 years and over	10	4
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	3	1
Percent below poverty level	4.0	1.7
Householder worked in 1989	3	1
With related children under 18 years	3	1
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	3	1
Householder worked in 1989	3	1
With related children under 18 years	3	1
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	49	35
Nonfamily householder	27	19
65 years and over	6	—
Persons	122	93
Percent below poverty level	25.2	27.6
Persons under 18 years	68	55
Related children under 18 years	68	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	13
Persons 65 years and over	6	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	36	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	136	107

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	874	421
Native	867	414
Foreign born	7	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	771	351
Speak a language other than English	92	28
Do not speak English "very well"	15	9
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	234	104
Preprimary school	8	8
Public school	8	8
Elementary or high school	152	54
Public school	126	54
College	74	42
Public college	72	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	357	150
Less than 9th grade	22	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	104	23
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96	38
Some college, no degree	67	37
Associate degree	38	21
Bachelor's degree	24	15
Graduate or professional degree	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	74.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.4	10.0
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 672	1 830
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	771	351
Same house	117	37
Different house in United States	649	309
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	45	29
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	105	45
Different MSA/PMSA	323	147
Not in on MSA/PMSA	176	88
Abroad	5	5
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	247	120
Car, truck, or van	212	89
Drove alone	170	89
Carpooled	42	—
Public transportation	—	—
Other means	24	24
Worked at home	11	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.6	12.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	190	116
Central city	114	81
Outside central city	76	35
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	57	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	602	276
In labor force	328	171
Employed	251	122
Unemployed	77	49
Percent of civilian labor force	23.5	28.7
Females 16 years and over	217	109
Employed	127	61
Unemployed	9	7
With own children under 6 years	57	39
In labor force	17	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	59	30
In labor force	41	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	79	39
Not enrolled in school	69	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	33
Not high school graduate	26	8
Employed	12	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	14	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	388	202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	243	102
50 to 52 weeks	139	53
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	458	231
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	14
With a mobility limitation	8	2
In labor force	2	2
With a self-care limitation	24	14
With a work disability	66	27
In labor force	25	12
Prevented from working	41	15
No work disability	392	204
In labor force	301	157
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	18	12
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	251	122
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	13	5
Professional specialty occupations	43	28
Technicians and related support occupations	2	—
Sales occupations	4	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	30	11
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	2	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	51	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	12
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	18
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	210	108
Less than \$5,000	43	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	37	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	17
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	20 000	18 125
Mean (dollars)	21 913	18 206
Families	180	83
Median income (dollars)	11 500	7 654
Per capita income (dollars)	6 215	6 552
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	210	108
With earnings	147	64
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 095	22 710
With Social Security income	15	13
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12 562	14 009
With public assistance income	103	52
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 542	4 386
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	20 512	15 988
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 417	13 933
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 449	30 841
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 412	32 312
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 278	6 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 038	6 173
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	180	83
Householder worked in 1989	99	39
With related children under 18 years	146	71
With related children under 5 years	77	38
Married-couple families	97	34
Householder worked in 1989	65	30
With related children under 18 years	63	22
With related children under 5 years	18	5
Female householder, no husband present	62	38
Householder worked in 1989	24	9
With related children under 18 years	62	38
With related children under 5 years	38	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	109	81
Nonfamily householder	30	25
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	711	360
Persons under 18 years	255	127
Related children under 18 years	255	127
Related children 5 to 17 years	165	70
Persons 65 years and over	18	12
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	91	49
Percent below poverty level	50.6	59.0
Householder worked in 1989	32	9
With related children under 18 years	88	49
With related children under 5 years	57	31
Married-couple families	15	2
Householder worked in 1989	5	2
With related children under 18 years	12	2
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	55	36
Householder worked in 1989	17	7
With related children under 18 years	55	36
With related children under 5 years	36	20
Unrelated individuals	58	46
Nonfamily householder	9	9
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	297	180
Percent below poverty level	41.8	50.0
Persons under 18 years	137	82
Related children under 18 years	137	82
Related children 5 to 17 years	92	52
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	138	108
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	328	197

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 4DD persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	799	544
Notive	383	224
Foreign born	416	320
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	21	21
Persons 5 years and over	732	509
Speak a language other than English	395	304
Do not speak English "very well"	134	105
In linguistically isolated households	64	64
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	456	322
Preprimary school	23	20
Public school	10	9
Elementary or high school	282	159
Public school	231	140
College	151	143
Public college	121	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	295	210
Less than 9th grade	73	69
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	36	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	36	20
Some college, no degree	68	60
Associate degree	8	6
Bachelor's degree	23	8
Graduate or professional degree	51	34
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.1	61.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.1	20.0
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	930	713
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	732	509
Same house	198	92
Different house in United States	369	258
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	150	95
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	53	38
Different MSA/PMSA	132	99
Not in on MSA/PMSA	34	26
Abroad	165	159
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	312	230
Car, truck, or van	259	186
Drove alone	173	140
Carpooled	86	46
Public transportation	24	15
Other means	28	28
Worked at home	1	1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	19.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	278	218
Central city	148	97
Outside central city	130	121
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	34	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	514	392
In labor force	317	235
Employed	312	230
Unemployed	5	5
Percent of civilian labor force	1.6	2.1
Females 16 years and over	290	204
Employed	199	143
Unemployed	—	—
With own children under 6 years	27	11
In labor force	14	2
With own children 6 to 17 years only	64	33
In labor force	42	15
Persons 16 to 19 years	101	76
Not enrolled in school	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	419	315
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	238	164
50 to 52 weeks	128	91
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	489	377
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	10
With a mobility limitation	9	—
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	19	10
With a work disability	26	8
In labor force	7	—
Prevented from working	17	8
No work disability	463	369
In labor force	310	235
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25	15
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13	13
With a mobility limitation	13	13
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	312	230
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8	8
Professional specialty occupations	51	39
Technicians and related support occupations	3	—
Sales occupations	25	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	81	71
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	49	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	31	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	29	26
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	29
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	130	112
Less than \$5,000	13	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999	27	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	—
\$100,000 or more	2	2
Median (dollars)	23 148	14 286
Mean (dollars)	26 719	22 320
Families	79	61
Median income (dollars)	13 942	12 232
Per capita income (dollars)	6 179	5 703
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	130	112
With earnings	125	107
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 650	21 417
With Social Security income	16	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 817	4 321
With public assistance income	18	18
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 740	4 740
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	30 357	23 354
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 122	26 961
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 476	63 409
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 180	69 280
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 204	12 204
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 826	10 826
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	79	61
Householder worked in 1989	59	43
With related children under 18 years	42	34
With related children under 5 years	15	10
Married-couple families	34	16
Householder worked in 1989	32	16
With related children under 18 years	18	10
With related children under 5 years	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	26
Householder worked in 1989	8	8
With related children under 18 years	13	13
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	166	150
Nonfamily householder	51	51
65 years and over	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	737	482
Persons under 18 years	325	176
Related children under 18 years	314	169
Related children 5 to 17 years	247	134
Persons 65 years and over	25	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	25	25
Percent below poverty level	31.6	41.0
Householder worked in 1989	20	20
With related children under 18 years	17	17
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	12
Householder worked in 1989	7	7
With related children under 18 years	12	12
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Unrelated individuals	89	85
Nonfamily householder	29	29
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	200	184
Percent below poverty level	27.1	38.2
Persons under 18 years	67	59
Related children under 18 years	56	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	42	40
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	96	90
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	214	198

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	920	477
Native	812	426
Foreign born	108	51
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	10	10
Persons 5 years and over	780	423
Speak a language other than English	220	139
Do not speak English "very well"	57	48
In linguistically isolated households	19	19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	413	216
Preprimary school	34	7
Public school	5	5
Elementary or high school	222	137
Public school	215	130
College	157	72
Public college	99	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	342	191
Less than 9th grade	17	12
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	65	32
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	59
Some college, no degree	52	24
Associate degree	48	34
Bachelor's degree	50	14
Graduate or professional degree	32	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.0	77.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.0	15.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 258	1 143
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	780	423
Same house	240	122
Different house in United States	487	266
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	59	42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	99	72
Different MSA/PMSA	269	127
Not in an MSA/PMSA	60	25
Abroad	53	35
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	373	195
Car, truck, or van	298	149
Drove alone	219	108
Carpooled	79	41
Public transportation	21	12
Other means	52	32
Worked at home	2	2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	15.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	301	187
Central city	165	89
Outside central city	136	98
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	72	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	586	289
In labor force	403	207
Employed	370	192
Unemployed	30	12
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	5.9
Females 16 years and over	282	132
Employed	198	112
Unemployed	5	—
With own children under 6 years	73	4
In labor force	30	4
With own children 6 to 17 years only	56	41
In labor force	31	29
Persons 16 to 19 years	137	54
Not enrolled in school	21	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	13	—
Not high school graduate	13	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	13	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	506	254
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	300	140
50 to 52 weeks	202	86
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	579	282
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	12
With a mobility limitation	35	12
In labor force	13	—
With a self-care limitation	16	6
With a work disability	45	21
In labor force	18	10
Prevented from working	25	11
No work disability	534	261
In labor force	380	192
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	4	4
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	370	192
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	47	31
Professional specialty occupations	61	19
Technicians and related support occupations	4	—
Sales occupations	66	44
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	61	24
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	35	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	23	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	13	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	6
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	266	127
Less than \$5,000	19	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	20	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	58	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	43	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999	55	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	36	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	28 750	27 875
Mean (dollars)	30 563	27 663
Families	223	103
Median income (dollars)	31 437	29 625
Per capita income (dollars)	8 203	6 472
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	266	127
With earnings	266	127
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 392	24 639
With Social Security income	24	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 493	840
With public assistance income	19	4
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 302	1 906
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	33 198	29 016
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 621	29 789
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 450	29 872
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 953	31 306
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 298	23 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 687	15 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	223	103
Householder worked in 1989	217	97
With related children under 18 years	170	72
With related children under 5 years	111	46
Married-couple families	158	81
Householder worked in 1989	152	75
With related children under 18 years	113	58
With related children under 5 years	68	46
Female householder, no husband present	45	15
Householder worked in 1989	45	15
With related children under 18 years	37	7
With related children under 5 years	30	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	92	49
Nonfamily householder	43	24
65 years and over	2	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	881	440
Persons under 18 years	380	189
Related children under 18 years	380	189
Related children 5 to 17 years	250	143
Persons 65 years and over	4	4
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	26	5
Percent below poverty level	11.7	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	26	5
With related children under 18 years	23	5
With related children under 5 years	23	5
Married-couple families	8	5
Householder worked in 1989	8	5
With related children under 18 years	5	5
With related children under 5 years	5	5
Female householder, no husband present	18	—
Householder worked in 1989	18	—
With related children under 18 years	18	—
With related children under 5 years	18	—
Unrelated individuals	60	28
Nonfamily householder	24	7
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	121	68
Percent below poverty level	13.7	15.5
Persons under 18 years	26	26
Related children under 18 years	26	26
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	12
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	27	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	174	77

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	187 592	116 918
Native	186 721	116 438
Foreign born	871	480
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	627	506
Persons 5 years and over	172 844	108 164
Speak a language other than English	7 823	5 994
Do not speak English "very well"	2 108	1 660
In linguistically isolated households	891	748
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	59 694	39 274
Preprimary school	3 585	2 253
Public school	2 601	1 652
Elementary or high school	35 732	21 644
Public school	31 364	18 837
College	20 377	15 377
Public college	16 597	12 073
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	105 359	64 334
Less than 9th grade	12 519	8 880
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 937	5 005
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40 086	24 022
Some college, no degree	17 445	9 954
Associate degree	8 600	5 204
Bachelor's degree	12 524	7 746
Graduate or professional degree	5 248	3 523
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	78.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.9	17.5
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 263	1 196
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	172 844	108 164
Same house	96 099	61 334
Different house in United States	76 305	46 570
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 814	9 144
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	26 072	16 184
Different MSA/PMSA	22 848	12 124
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 571	9 118
Abroad	440	260
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	92 200	57 670
Car, truck, or van	77 609	46 554
Drove alone	67 121	40 622
Carpooled	10 488	5 932
Public transportation	1 219	912
Other means	7 038	5 715
Worked at home	6 334	4 489
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	15.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	77 272	53 710
Central city	38 558	27 999
Outside central city	38 714	25 711
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14 928	3 960
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	138 588	87 548
In labor force	98 619	61 465
Employed	93 167	58 243
Unemployed	5 249	3 061
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.0
Females 16 years and over	69 992	44 191
Employed	43 822	27 849
Unemployed	2 112	1 204
With own children under 6 years	12 570	7 457
In labor force	9 261	5 750
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 741	7 542
In labor force	10 510	6 208
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 891	8 939
Not enrolled in school	1 823	1 064
Unemployed or not in labor force	583	331
Not high school graduate	577	313
Employed	281	142
Unemployed	95	54
Not in labor force	201	117
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	108 719	68 507
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	76 723	47 112
50 to 52 weeks	53 724	32 768
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	118 307	74 553
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 083	2 011
With a mobility limitation	1 351	871
In labor force	456	315
With a self-care limitation	2 330	1 557
With a work disability	7 929	4 897
In labor force	4 646	2 790
Prevented from working	2 577	1 677
Not a work disability	110 378	69 656
In labor force	91 591	57 092
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 619	11 653
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 046	1 894
With a mobility limitation	2 094	1 248
With a self-care limitation	1 913	1 184

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	93 167	58 243
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 041	5 091
Professional specialty occupations	11 568	7 445
Technicians and related support occupations	2 931	1 859
Sales occupations	10 490	6 705
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	14 814	9 421
Private household occupations	170	113
Protective service occupations	981	529
Service occupations, except protective and household	12 797	8 391
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5 196	3 832
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 866	6 004
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7 004	3 732
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 154	2 455
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 155	2 666
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	63 613	39 313
Less than \$5,000	2 724	1 851
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 993	3 883
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 382	3 605
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12 362	8 059
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 041	7 472
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 145	7 795
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8 547	4 614
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 923	1 008
\$100,000 or more	1 496	1 026
Median (dollars)	29 133	27 615
Mean (dollars)	34 304	33 565
Families	45 917	27 777
Median income (dollars)	34 510	33 123
Per capita income (dollars)	11 946	11 704
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	63 613	39 313
With earnings	53 690	32 692
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 507	33 690
With Social Security income	14 778	9 852
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 211	7 199
With public assistance income	2 952	1 876
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 238	4 196
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	39 665	39 355
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 414	40 521
Married-couple families (dollars)	42 318	42 141
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 262	44 665
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 657	19 570
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 156	15 991
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	45 695	27 642
Householder worked in 1989	38 704	23 035
With related children under 18 years	26 060	15 402
With related children under 5 years	11 135	6 629
Married-couple families	39 456	23 657
Householder worked in 1989	33 827	19 966
With related children under 18 years	22 030	12 897
With related children under 5 years	9 771	5 741
Female householder, no husband present	4 517	2 900
Householder worked in 1989	3 390	2 156
With related children under 18 years	3 088	1 927
With related children under 5 years	1 013	691
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 819	18 924
Nonfamily householder	17 598	11 486
65 years and over	6 018	3 931
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	179 818	110 699
Persons under 18 years	53 878	32 379
Related children under 18 years	53 723	32 284
Related children 5 to 17 years	39 050	23 554
Persons 65 years and over	17 565	11 604
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	3 113	1 978
Percent below poverty level	6.8	7.1
Householder worked in 1989	1 863	1 185
With related children under 18 years	2 223	1 384
With related children under 5 years	1 087	706
Married-couple families	1 652	1 082
Householder worked in 1989	1 018	680
With related children under 18 years	884	578
With related children under 5 years	444	278
Female householder, no husband present	1 271	789
Householder worked in 1989	712	437
With related children under 18 years	1 203	737
With related children under 5 years	546	378
Unrelated individuals	9 380	6 984
Nonfamily householder	4 235	3 018
65 years and over	1 803	1 172
Persons	19 354	13 338
Percent below poverty level	10.8	12.0
Persons under 18 years	4 928	3 114
Related children under 18 years	4 803	3 047
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 423	2 135
Persons 65 years and over	2 757	1 810
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 540	4 666
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	27 329	18 884

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County		Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212
All housing units -----	70 291	11 521	2 828	14 964	3 831	1 714	43 806	14 286	3 029	2 997
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 430	548	257	753	319	92	1 129	332	162	257
1985 to 1988 -----	8 900	1 355	418	2 677	951	354	4 868	2 108	432	450
1980 to 1984 -----	8 016	1 396	316	1 663	487	129	4 957	1 488	455	345
1970 to 1979 -----	18 957	3 297	796	4 588	836	459	11 072	2 622	754	845
1960 to 1969 -----	9 362	1 481	344	1 957	559	265	5 924	1 825	353	389
1950 to 1959 -----	6 034	661	80	1 011	284	176	4 362	1 843	230	84
1940 to 1949 -----	3 894	613	130	676	106	116	2 605	1 188	186	140
1939 or earlier -----	12 698	2 170	487	1 639	289	123	8 889	2 880	457	487
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	1 126	138	51	186	54	22	802	566	20	51
1 bedroom -----	7 494	1 659	719	1 198	251	247	4 637	2 346	423	724
2 bedrooms -----	19 789	3 612	1 276	4 132	1 103	642	12 045	4 457	966	1 333
3 bedrooms -----	25 184	3 756	647	5 948	1 585	539	15 480	4 025	913	704
4 bedrooms -----	13 279	1 972	106	2 894	706	208	8 413	2 346	621	149
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 419	384	29	606	132	56	2 429	546	86	36
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	400	3	—	77	40	33	320	220	3	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	136	10	—	74	51	23	52	20	10	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	69 691	11 473	2 828	14 828	3 826	1 714	43 390	14 134	3 024	2 997
Source of water, public system or private company -----	38 943	7 309	2 804	5 722	1 814	1 690	25 912	13 783	2 812	2 850
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	39 558	7 514	2 824	5 832	1 865	1 707	26 212	14 175	2 886	2 872
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	722	96	—	196	13	—	430	55	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	258	58	—	40	8	—	160	21	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	99	10	—	22	—	—	67	34	7	—
Occupied housing units -----	64 354	10 935	2 657	13 643	3 695	1 659	39 776	13 610	2 904	2 822
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	26 806	5 034	1 476	4 398	1 591	1 128	17 374	8 552	1 920	1 551
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	8 393	1 130	35	3 396	658	20	3 867	192	83	43
Electricity -----	11 397	1 747	653	2 615	764	330	7 035	2 658	474	691
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	11 010	1 780	227	1 820	423	148	7 410	1 404	303	259
All other fuels -----	6 292	1 127	184	1 360	252	23	3 805	634	93	196
No fuel used -----	456	117	82	54	7	10	285	170	31	82
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	4 128	888	339	446	169	76	2 794	1 491	249	341
1 -----	17 650	3 224	1 092	2 985	851	498	11 441	4 997	869	1 139
2 -----	28 131	4 517	923	6 278	1 733	720	17 336	4 904	1 229	1 000
3 or more -----	14 445	2 306	303	3 934	942	365	8 205	2 218	557	342
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 726	7 331	997	10 977	2 724	867	28 418	7 331	1 907	1 100
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 442	708	88	1 291	387	78	2 443	644	245	102
1985 to 1988 -----	12 325	1 831	230	3 485	976	188	7 009	1 936	556	256
1980 to 1984 -----	7 184	1 108	144	1 634	346	144	4 442	999	266	151
1970 to 1979 -----	11 854	1 854	198	3 134	665	252	6 866	1 427	430	231
1969 or earlier -----	10 921	1 830	337	1 433	350	205	7 658	2 325	410	360
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 628	3 604	1 660	2 666	971	792	11 358	6 279	997	1 722
1989 to March 1990 -----	9 065	1 809	996	1 515	514	534	5 741	3 569	470	1 019
1985 to 1988 -----	5 757	1 282	505	802	305	209	3 673	1 839	364	542
1980 to 1984 -----	1 616	323	91	195	92	18	1 098	559	112	91
1970 to 1979 -----	838	124	48	114	43	31	600	251	35	50
1969 or earlier -----	352	66	20	40	17	—	246	61	16	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 397	237	93	270	37	15	890	404	46	93
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 150	2 190	519	2 018	518	243	7 942	2 554	548	541
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 144	1 440	281	1 539	243	174	6 165	1 874	352	292
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	171	30	—	33	8	—	108	18	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	178	42	11	42	8	3	94	17	8	11
No vehicle available -----	2 419	660	218	263	115	24	1 496	555	190	218
Complete plumbing facilities -----	63 997	10 867	2 657	13 581	3 687	1 659	39 549	13 555	2 897	2 822
1.00 or less persons per room -----	62 710	10 639	2 587	13 261	3 590	1 642	38 810	13 363	2 850	2 748
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 287	228	70	320	97	17	739	192	47	74
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	357	68	—	62	8	—	227	55	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	349	65	—	60	8	—	224	55	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 153	35 065	31 751	43 317	49 555	43 048	38 599	40 233	36 940	32 838
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 324	20 018	19 322	22 177	24 032	17 483	19 986	18 897	21 267	19 808
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 540	1 260	427	1 161	287	386	5 119	2 564	278	430
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 821	482	41	419	65	29	1 920	343	93	44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 719	778	386	742	222	357	3 199	2 221	185	386

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Sherburne County	
	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 201	Tract 202.01	Tract 202.02	Tract 203	Tract 211 (pt.)	Tract 212 (pt.)	Tract 303	Tract 313
All housing units	—	2 828	1 658	2 365	716	756	3 029	169	1 920	1 862
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	—	257	27	98	2	2	162	—	61	92
1985 to 1988	—	418	97	294	36	46	432	32	191	360
1980 to 1984	—	316	136	334	56	70	455	29	244	139
1970 to 1979	—	796	364	950	165	219	754	49	626	530
1960 to 1969	—	344	188	318	64	169	353	45	257	293
1950 to 1959	—	80	111	139	53	44	230	4	135	192
1940 to 1949	—	130	151	81	33	22	186	10	123	120
1939 or earlier	—	487	584	151	307	184	457	—	283	136
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	51	5	62	—	—	20	—	6	22
1 bedroom	—	719	152	326	15	19	423	5	147	252
2 bedrooms	—	1 276	408	669	133	103	966	57	428	652
3 bedrooms	—	647	642	841	257	399	913	57	755	628
4 bedrooms	—	106	376	397	245	184	621	43	472	237
5 or more bedrooms	—	29	75	70	66	51	86	7	112	71
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	33
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	23
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	—	2 828	1 630	2 360	711	751	3 024	169	1 899	1 859
Source of water, public system or private company	—	2 804	657	972	13	5	2 812	46	141	1 702
Sewage disposal, public sewer	—	2 824	674	1 000	72	10	2 886	48	157	1 719
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	39	20	14	11	12	—	28	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	29	9	14	6	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	2	1	—	—	7	—	3	—
Occupied housing units	—	2 657	1 596	2 176	700	737	2 904	165	1 551	1 799
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	—	1 476	514	958	10	81	1 920	75	9	1 173
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	35	353	267	188	196	83	8	589	29
Electricity	—	653	98	344	54	86	474	38	350	360
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	227	326	335	295	262	303	32	414	188
All other fuels	—	184	303	270	153	112	93	12	189	39
No fuel used	—	82	2	2	—	—	31	—	—	10
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	—	339	92	151	39	16	249	2	18	76
1	—	1 092	475	515	136	90	869	47	280	528
2	—	923	617	1 049	267	355	1 229	77	725	774
3 or more	—	303	412	461	258	276	557	39	528	421
Vehicles per household	—	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	—	997	1 319	1 716	621	668	1 907	103	1 377	986
1989 to March 1990	—	88	89	200	34	38	245	14	132	81
1985 to 1988	—	230	229	563	105	122	556	26	346	204
1980 to 1984	—	144	195	321	81	94	266	7	221	163
1970 to 1979	—	198	372	422	175	224	430	33	481	299
1969 or earlier	—	337	434	210	226	190	410	23	197	239
Renter-occupied housing units	—	1 660	277	460	79	69	997	62	174	813
1989 to March 1990	—	996	77	204	24	15	470	23	89	545
1985 to 1988	—	505	127	185	21	43	364	37	58	213
1980 to 1984	—	91	41	53	19	7	112	—	21	18
1970 to 1979	—	48	23	11	5	—	35	2	6	31
1969 or earlier	—	20	9	7	10	4	16	—	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	—	93	41	38	11	8	46	—	6	18
Householder 65 years and over	—	519	445	351	185	120	548	22	247	268
Owner-occupied housing units	—	281	356	168	156	116	352	11	228	199
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	19	—	7	4	—	—	2	—
No telephone in unit	—	11	7	5	8	3	8	—	2	3
No vehicle available	—	218	84	133	26	9	190	—	11	24
Complete plumbing facilities	—	2 657	1 565	2 166	686	731	2 897	165	1 544	1 799
1.00 or less persons per room	—	2 587	1 515	2 142	669	715	2 850	161	1 515	1 782
1.01 or more persons per room	—	70	50	24	17	16	47	4	29	17
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	31	10	14	6	7	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	31	7	14	6	7	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	31 751	30 415	36 763	33 133	39 996	36 940	43 360	45 001	43 633
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	19 322	17 644	18 013	19 827	30 328	21 267	32 822	26 139	17 924
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	427	230	191	90	41	278	3	80	393
Owner-occupied housing units	—	41	152	102	63	28	93	3	52	36
Renter-occupied housing units	—	386	78	89	27	13	185	—	28	357

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County			Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)
All housing units -----	3 831	—	1 714	—	2 378	1 153	1 920	3 820	148
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	319	—	92	—	53	24	61	204	—
1985 to 1988 -----	951	—	354	—	243	108	191	824	6
1980 to 1984 -----	487	—	129	—	219	118	244	456	10
1970 to 1979 -----	836	—	459	—	1 095	372	626	1 129	71
1960 to 1969 -----	559	—	265	—	329	156	257	363	28
1950 to 1959 -----	284	—	176	—	142	126	135	132	16
1940 to 1949 -----	106	—	116	—	58	48	123	221	4
1939 or earlier -----	289	—	123	—	239	201	283	491	13
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	54	—	22	—	32	39	6	33	—
1 bedroom -----	251	—	247	—	131	116	147	301	5
2 bedrooms -----	1 103	—	642	—	674	284	428	991	10
3 bedrooms -----	1 585	—	539	—	1 060	452	755	1 468	89
4 bedrooms -----	706	—	208	—	400	225	472	854	29
5 or more bedrooms -----	132	—	56	—	81	37	112	173	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	40	—	33	—	—	—	—	4	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	51	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	3 826	—	1 714	—	2 332	1 103	1 899	3 809	145
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 814	—	1 690	—	441	—	141	1 624	12
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 865	—	1 707	—	438	4	157	1 649	12
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	13	—	—	—	57	65	28	33	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	—	—	—	11	6	4	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	12	—
Occupied housing units -----	3 695	—	1 659	—	2 075	969	1 551	3 554	140
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	1 591	—	1 128	—	285	6	9	1 334	45
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	658	—	20	—	772	480	589	868	9
Electricity -----	764	—	330	—	391	124	350	626	30
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	423	—	148	—	280	145	414	370	40
All other fuels -----	252	—	23	—	347	214	189	319	16
No fuel used -----	7	—	10	—	—	—	—	37	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	169	—	76	—	33	13	18	137	—
1 -----	851	—	498	—	359	170	280	797	30
2 -----	1 733	—	720	—	1 036	382	725	1 628	54
3 or more -----	942	—	365	—	647	404	528	992	56
Vehicles per household -----	2.0	—	1.9	—	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 724	—	867	—	1 933	901	1 377	3 056	119
1989 to March 1990 -----	387	—	78	—	190	91	132	410	3
1985 to 1988 -----	976	—	188	—	614	274	346	1 071	16
1980 to 1984 -----	346	—	144	—	269	154	221	481	19
1970 to 1979 -----	665	—	252	—	695	264	481	730	47
1969 or earlier -----	350	—	205	—	165	118	197	364	34
Renter-occupied housing units -----	971	—	792	—	142	68	174	498	21
1989 to March 1990 -----	514	—	534	—	64	25	89	278	11
1985 to 1988 -----	305	—	209	—	41	33	58	152	4
1980 to 1984 -----	92	—	18	—	18	10	21	36	—
1970 to 1979 -----	43	—	31	—	9	—	6	25	—
1969 or earlier -----	17	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	37	—	15	—	57	34	6	118	3
Householder 65 years and over -----	518	—	243	—	302	123	247	560	25
Owner-occupied housing units -----	243	—	174	—	270	123	228	476	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	5	2	2	16	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	—	3	—	6	5	2	18	—
No vehicle available -----	115	—	24	—	20	6	11	87	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	3 687	—	1 659	—	2 059	961	1 544	3 531	140
1.00 or less persons per room -----	3 590	—	1 642	—	2 009	931	1 515	3 434	140
1.01 or more persons per room -----	97	—	17	—	50	30	29	97	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	8	—	—	—	16	8	7	23	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	8	—	—	—	16	8	5	23	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	49 555	—	43 048	—	38 245	39 260	45 001	41 301	47 895
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 032	—	17 483	—	21 395	26 712	26 139	23 723	34 569
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	287	—	386	—	123	60	80	218	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	65	—	29	—	94	46	52	126	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	222	—	357	—	29	14	28	92	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 11.4	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 640	2 108	2 412	2 243	1 696	776	313	369	1 526	2 104
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	163	138	126	72	68	18	—	10	—	143
1985 to 1988.....	907	553	369	366	207	116	45	31	164	746
1980 to 1984.....	225	386	525	519	431	94	28	—	49	177
1970 to 1979.....	455	496	615	822	602	220	61	32	154	326
1960 to 1969.....	310	170	262	133	219	110	47	29	243	215
1950 to 1959.....	133	228	269	202	106	56	13	15	185	92
1940 to 1949.....	115	62	84	90	28	27	10	26	184	99
1939 or earlier.....	332	75	162	39	35	135	109	226	547	306
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	153	31	16	149	33	3	41	46	37	153
1 bedroom.....	358	241	341	456	198	31	226	67	280	325
2 bedrooms.....	701	534	1 129	898	382	112	17	103	423	571
3 bedrooms.....	639	738	681	410	643	362	21	56	526	445
4 bedrooms.....	645	466	192	248	365	192	4	54	220	494
5 or more bedrooms.....	144	98	53	82	75	76	4	43	40	116
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	45	—	45	152	20	—	—	—	—	28
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	10	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocont condominium housing units.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 604	2 100	2 412	2 204	1 694	773	303	369	1 526	2 068
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 254	1 294	2 145	2 149	779	81	313	364	1 467	2 090
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 249	1 372	2 187	2 189	735	7	313	369	1 526	2 090
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	5	13	—	—	—	10	5	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	8	—	13	—	—	—	10	5	—	8
Occupied housing units.....	2 581	1 975	2 263	2 062	1 639	765	268	346	1 485	2 055
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	1 284	1 147	1 207	1 275	1 032	104	167	233	992	917
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	53	76	36	2	18	161	7	—	10	53
Electricity.....	1 008	486	666	363	334	135	56	70	144	890
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	144	178	181	85	120	209	13	36	311	108
All other fuels.....	49	71	108	281	111	156	18	7	28	49
No fuel used.....	43	17	65	56	24	—	7	—	—	38
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	280	68	201	273	92	5	172	86	211	257
1.....	740	412	697	892	364	106	73	116	484	643
2.....	816	1 152	954	653	898	401	10	41	628	536
3 or more.....	745	343	411	244	285	253	13	103	162	619
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	.5	1.7	1.5	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	699	1 358	958	957	1 176	692	10	57	971	346
1989 to March 1990.....	33	152	151	117	149	40	—	4	96	15
1985 to 1988.....	162	550	248	462	389	200	4	22	231	65
1980 to 1984.....	93	270	161	159	268	90	—	—	105	30
1970 to 1979.....	187	175	205	119	193	207	6	18	220	84
1969 or earlier.....	224	211	193	100	177	155	—	13	319	152
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 882	617	1 305	1 105	463	73	258	289	514	1 709
1989 to March 1990.....	1 401	345	792	483	201	25	104	180	284	1 329
1985 to 1988.....	363	241	425	447	161	43	76	66	162	262
1980 to 1984.....	68	25	72	124	94	2	64	30	9	68
1970 to 1979.....	34	6	11	49	7	—	14	13	44	34
1969 or earlier.....	16	—	5	2	—	3	—	—	15	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	88	50	65	96	35	7	18	6	28	88
Householder 65 years and over.....	264	158	321	364	115	74	97	71	297	202
Owner-occupied housing units.....	170	149	172	190	104	74	—	20	189	119
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	11	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	90	8	95	84	15	2	83	33	89	79
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 573	1 970	2 250	2 062	1 639	765	258	341	1 485	2 047
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 543	1 931	2 205	2 042	1 624	756	258	322	1 485	2 017
1.01 or more persons per room.....	30	39	45	20	15	9	—	19	—	30
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	5	13	—	—	—	10	5	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room.....	8	5	13	—	—	—	10	5	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	61 848	59 730	41 702	46 825	47 720	43 615	20 615	84 949	34 367	49 598
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 429	25 045	23 171	18 623	23 591	23 493	10 191	18 014	19 413	16 091
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	1 039	144	212	309	141	25	104	156	178	1 026
Owner-occupied housing units.....	25	27	57	2	46	18	6	—	69	22
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 014	117	155	307	95	7	98	156	109	1 004

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
All housing units -----	1 354	41	1 489	1 401	1 251	1 508	2 191
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	82	13	—	—	—	14	70
1985 to 1988 -----	403	1	97	5	15	179	364
1980 to 1984 -----	236	4	153	8	62	23	519
1970 to 1979 -----	288	12	162	83	126	238	820
1960 to 1969 -----	104	—	254	59	469	234	124
1950 to 1959 -----	157	—	272	214	363	299	190
1940 to 1949 -----	62	11	199	253	77	169	76
1939 or earlier -----	22	—	352	779	139	352	28
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	31	—	16	30	—	33	146
1 bedroom -----	232	—	144	185	76	158	455
2 bedrooms -----	398	20	607	402	310	428	887
3 bedrooms -----	378	21	535	410	636	412	395
4 bedrooms -----	244	—	187	322	196	370	228
5 or more bedrooms -----	71	—	—	52	33	107	80
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	20	152
Renter-occupied condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Vacant condominium housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 346	41	1 489	1 377	1 240	1 484	2 152
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 242	31	1 419	1 342	1 178	1 485	2 149
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 308	31	1 482	1 394	1 245	1 508	2 189
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	11	16	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	—	—	16	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units -----	1 248	21	1 450	1 351	1 229	1 462	2 013
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	742	11	948	964	958	1 042	1 244
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	28	10	6	19	7	39	—
Electricity -----	381	—	176	87	109	157	355
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	48	—	274	260	109	150	77
All other fuels -----	32	—	34	14	46	65	281
No fuel used -----	17	—	12	7	—	9	56
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	44	—	125	124	36	83	269
1 -----	351	11	616	614	391	589	879
2 -----	695	—	511	458	578	518	631
3 or more -----	158	10	198	155	224	272	234
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	680	21	1 026	1 003	1 063	991	915
1989 to March 1990 -----	54	10	98	80	85	67	115
1985 to 1988 -----	240	—	197	210	218	205	455
1980 to 1984 -----	142	—	178	76	151	86	152
1970 to 1979 -----	101	11	156	252	228	235	111
1969 or earlier -----	143	—	397	385	381	398	82
Renter-occupied housing units -----	568	—	424	348	166	471	1 098
1989 to March 1990 -----	323	—	179	150	81	266	483
1985 to 1988 -----	214	—	173	131	29	141	442
1980 to 1984 -----	25	—	44	28	39	34	124
1970 to 1979 -----	6	—	17	35	17	15	49
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	11	4	—	15	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	29	11	19	37	4	33	96
Householder 65 years and over -----	118	11	428	389	195	340	351
Owner-occupied housing units -----	109	11	348	380	195	282	177
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	11	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	11	—	—	—	6	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	74	48	17	43	82
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 243	21	1 439	1 335	1 229	1 462	2 013
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 222	21	1 414	1 309	1 203	1 444	1 994
1.01 or more persons per room -----	21	—	25	26	26	18	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	11	16	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	5	—	11	16	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	67 470	80 867	29 174	28 316	37 148	42 758	47 465
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 020	—	16 433	21 628	21 821	22 355	18 535
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	122	—	182	162	58	154	306
Owner-occupied housing units -----	19	—	59	93	16	36	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	103	—	123	69	42	118	304

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
All housing units	739	—	536	754	2 371	52	957	1 764	1 492
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	20	56	113	2	68	155	31
1985 to 1988	58	—	161	150	368	2	149	259	114
1980 to 1984	229	—	48	150	521	—	202	220	201
1970 to 1979	320	—	129	208	603	2	282	498	586
1960 to 1969	47	—	95	66	262	9	172	310	207
1950 to 1959	43	—	41	71	269	12	63	164	69
1940 to 1949	22	—	16	—	73	14	6	46	24
1939 or earlier	20	—	26	53	162	11	15	112	260
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	33	—	—	—	16	3	—	8	2
1 bedroom	198	—	33	9	341	1	—	59	50
2 bedrooms	291	—	130	136	1 109	11	91	469	232
3 bedrooms	190	—	194	360	660	15	453	699	680
4 bedrooms	27	—	151	222	192	20	338	430	407
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	28	27	53	2	75	99	121
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	20	—	17	—	45	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	739	—	536	754	2 371	52	955	1 764	1 466
Source of water, public system or private company	703	—	164	52	2 114	—	76	1 126	39
Sewage disposal, public sewer	720	—	159	64	2 156	—	15	1 142	38
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	30
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	—
Occupied housing units	682	—	526	727	2 242	49	957	1 731	1 450
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	334	—	367	405	1 196	31	698	1 103	158
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	—	—	48	26	2	5	66	260
Electricity	233	—	118	105	666	8	101	207	198
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	18	—	36	130	181	8	102	222	439
All other fuels	60	—	—	39	108	—	51	131	395
No fuel used	24	—	5	—	65	—	—	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	84	—	23	24	201	4	8	23	36
1	230	—	97	61	686	13	134	376	195
2	298	—	280	457	954	22	600	966	801
3 or more	70	—	126	185	401	10	215	366	418
Vehicles per household	1.5	—	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	248	—	353	678	937	42	928	1 415	1 329
1989 to March 1990	20	—	18	98	141	2	129	200	131
1985 to 1988	89	—	97	310	248	7	300	481	275
1980 to 1984	79	—	63	128	161	7	189	209	254
1970 to 1979	5	—	103	74	194	8	188	289	387
1969 or earlier	55	—	72	68	193	18	122	236	282
Renter-occupied housing units	434	—	173	49	1 305	7	29	316	121
1989 to March 1990	190	—	72	22	792	—	11	139	57
1985 to 1988	143	—	101	27	425	5	18	106	41
1980 to 1984	94	—	—	—	72	—	—	48	8
1970 to 1979	7	—	—	—	11	—	—	22	8
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	35	—	—	21	54	—	—	36	26
Householder 65 years and over	55	—	62	40	310	13	60	159	193
Owner-occupied housing units	44	—	51	40	161	13	60	127	180
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3
No vehicle available	7	—	11	8	95	2	8	11	26
Complete plumbing facilities	682	—	526	727	2 229	49	957	1 729	1 432
1.00 or less persons per room	674	—	526	709	2 184	48	950	1 694	1 384
1.01 or more persons per room	8	—	—	18	45	1	7	35	48
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	18
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2	18
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 920	—	73 856	51 967	40 825	32 890	51 675	54 669	42 985
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 345	—	30 646	25 338	23 171	32 431	27 270	24 620	21 925
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	116	—	13	22	212	3	25	86	98
Owner-occupied housing units	21	—	3	8	57	—	25	38	78
Renter-occupied housing units	95	—	10	14	155	3	—	48	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
All housing units.....	18	1 076	891	899	1 338	1 315	1 871	295
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	21	1	6	28	10	33	3
1985 to 1988.....	—	140	60	43	103	105	60	10
1980 to 1984.....	—	136	41	57	121	94	186	13
1970 to 1979.....	2	328	222	222	304	293	331	75
1960 to 1969.....	6	158	127	78	183	144	283	33
1950 to 1959.....	—	105	66	81	95	166	174	23
1940 to 1949.....	3	30	83	45	90	93	215	26
1939 or earlier.....	7	158	291	367	414	410	589	112
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	9	2	—	35	2	5	2
1 bedroom.....	—	65	80	25	54	120	176	7
2 bedrooms.....	1	277	214	165	266	338	547	39
3 bedrooms.....	15	455	330	383	497	513	721	120
4 bedrooms.....	2	231	207	233	334	257	321	89
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	39	58	93	152	85	101	38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	18	1 063	886	891	1 308	1 313	1 856	290
Source of water, public system or private company.....	6	339	624	212	365	897	1 455	5
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	3	334	624	207	415	916	1 463	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	21	6	10	24	18	12	5
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	15	6	8	2	9	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	18	935	861	841	1 117	1 191	1 729	277
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	161	391	2	95	441	979	—
Battled, tank, or LP gas.....	3	180	100	162	162	60	136	96
Electricity.....	5	172	118	94	196	315	273	29
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	5	199	148	348	495	300	252	128
All other fuels.....	5	223	102	235	169	75	83	24
No fuel used.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	4	31	80	42	46	111	144	3
1.....	—	193	256	187	286	360	671	43
2.....	8	466	370	364	544	509	672	127
3 or more.....	6	245	155	248	241	211	242	104
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	15	815	676	758	984	924	1 333	246
1989 to March 1990.....	3	52	35	9	53	57	105	16
1985 to 1988.....	—	214	120	124	141	178	279	25
1980 to 1984.....	5	132	86	120	169	166	243	27
1970 to 1979.....	—	238	193	212	284	185	307	83
1969 or earlier.....	7	179	242	293	337	338	399	95
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	120	185	83	133	267	396	31
1989 to March 1990.....	—	53	57	13	37	97	160	12
1985 to 1988.....	—	36	89	28	47	103	128	8
1980 to 1984.....	—	26	19	14	21	24	51	6
1970 to 1979.....	—	2	17	11	10	33	43	5
1969 or earlier.....	3	3	3	17	18	10	14	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	18	19	17	19	30	35	4
Householder 65 years and over.....	4	195	259	246	306	357	530	45
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1	168	208	218	258	264	414	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	13	6	7	—	4	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	9	9	8	6	8	2	—
No vehicle available.....	4	28	67	31	43	84	93	3
Complete plumbing facilities.....	18	920	855	831	1 115	1 182	1 724	272
1.00 or less persons per room.....	18	888	844	803	1 080	1 162	1 689	263
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	32	11	28	35	20	35	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	15	6	10	2	9	5	5
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	15	6	7	2	9	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	43 884	34 741	31 210	28 572	30 609	32 063	29 504	29 560
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	5 460	26 681	16 878	20 258	21 168	16 080	17 127	37 291
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	3	87	117	132	120	162	206	41
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	71	69	113	102	96	113	39
Renter-occupied housing units.....	3	16	48	19	18	66	93	2

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
All housing units	1 464	1 688	2 658	2 394	1 294	1 808	1 809	776
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	6	26	33	39	69	38	21	18
1985 to 1988	17	97	166	181	144	142	173	116
1980 to 1984	86	194	237	281	163	290	134	94
1970 to 1979	334	435	733	835	518	509	781	220
1960 to 1969	175	242	450	288	110	330	261	110
1950 to 1959	140	203	187	165	94	170	105	56
1940 to 1949	113	100	106	117	37	85	68	27
1939 or earlier	593	391	746	488	159	244	266	135
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6	15	27	47	8	30	16	3
1 bedroom	90	208	405	187	60	188	102	31
2 bedrooms	355	454	698	724	378	372	470	112
3 bedrooms	531	647	871	875	545	762	767	362
4 bedrooms	350	276	464	402	231	385	333	192
5 or more bedrooms	132	88	193	159	72	71	121	76
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	5	—	—	16	11	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 434	1 678	2 619	2 351	1 294	1 802	1 782	773
Source of water, public system or private company	581	906	592	352	933	929	281	81
Sewage disposal, public sewer	675	956	574	311	940	905	133	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	24	12	96	64	7	12	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units	14	11	13	21	7	2	3	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 341	1 335	1 867	1 837	1 267	1 630	1 473	765
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	9	646	265	143	849	648	131	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	370	185	420	587	49	212	385	161
Electricity	188	179	245	280	166	323	256	135
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	664	177	629	491	138	355	350	209
All other fuels	107	146	305	331	47	90	349	156
No fuel used	3	2	3	5	18	2	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	91	105	107	56	44	89	26	5
1	423	414	429	395	425	461	233	106
2	536	661	912	798	555	796	633	401
3 or more	291	155	419	588	243	284	581	253
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 097	1 036	1 634	1 611	974	1 366	1 244	692
1989 to March 1990	51	107	96	108	139	153	56	40
1985 to 1988	183	195	310	406	327	368	285	200
1980 to 1984	147	189	231	255	113	234	225	90
1970 to 1979	330	286	431	484	223	269	464	207
1969 or earlier	386	259	566	358	172	342	214	155
Renter-occupied housing units	244	299	233	226	293	264	229	73
1989 to March 1990	65	125	61	61	146	105	62	25
1985 to 1988	69	102	99	93	108	87	71	43
1980 to 1984	65	27	25	34	12	50	35	2
1970 to 1979	24	38	17	26	18	22	42	—
1969 or earlier	21	7	31	12	9	—	19	3
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	27	33	34	54	29	9	14	7
Householder 65 years and over	450	450	518	394	159	346	218	74
Owner-occupied housing units	350	338	429	336	132	252	174	74
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	8	11	12	8	—	—	3	—
No telephone in unit	5	—	10	6	—	2	—	2
No vehicle available	80	91	89	44	27	73	21	2
Complete plumbing facilities	1 320	1 324	1 849	1 812	1 260	1 628	1 470	765
1.00 or less persons per room	1 294	1 307	1 803	1 770	1 228	1 605	1 442	756
1.01 or more persons per room	26	17	46	42	32	23	28	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	11	18	25	7	2	3	—
1.00 or less persons per room	21	11	18	25	7	2	3	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 041	34 029	28 755	36 702	33 274	37 424	43 074	43 615
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 099	17 502	21 867	21 452	19 125	19 646	22 658	23 493
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	213	176	256	204	146	128	80	25
Owner-occupied housing units	146	101	191	149	43	74	43	18
Renter-occupied housing units	67	75	65	55	103	54	37	7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County		Sherburne County			Stearns County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Benton County	
		Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	Elk River city	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	Tract 211	Tract 212
Specified owner-occupied housing units	33 281	4 314	670	7 998	2 215	748	20 969	6 682	1 628	754
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	22 466	2 977	399	6 348	1 888	571	13 141	4 122	1 196	465
Less than \$300	704	79	20	113	25	14	512	164	30	20
\$300 to \$399	1 863	302	55	354	136	50	1 207	434	104	70
\$400 to \$499	3 095	493	77	687	111	84	1 915	574	182	85
\$500 to \$599	4 028	683	101	924	149	122	2 421	804	272	108
\$600 to \$799	7 158	921	100	2 192	624	181	4 045	1 205	392	127
\$800 to \$999	3 478	351	26	1 287	446	83	1 840	559	173	33
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 705	122	17	713	367	36	870	263	31	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	287	23	—	64	22	—	200	66	12	—
\$2,000 or more	148	3	3	14	8	—	131	53	—	3
Median (dollars)	638	590	542	704	768	615	620	611	604	550
Not mortgaged	10 815	1 337	271	1 650	327	177	7 828	2 560	432	289
Less than \$100	393	28	—	61	—	—	304	40	6	—
\$100 to \$199	6 406	826	154	833	167	111	4 747	1 462	271	165
\$200 to \$299	3 415	411	94	684	156	56	2 320	905	133	101
\$300 to \$399	403	67	22	56	4	4	280	85	22	22
\$400 to \$499	120	5	1	13	—	6	102	40	—	1
\$500 or more	78	—	—	3	—	—	75	28	—	—
Median (dollars)	183	181	189	194	199	185	181	189	183	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 859	903	184	1 099	209	95	4 857	1 537	299	191
Less than 20 percent	2 573	317	77	306	49	48	1 950	591	96	79
20 to 24 percent	859	110	24	142	34	5	607	203	39	24
25 to 29 percent	653	107	30	86	27	9	460	143	33	30
30 to 34 percent	506	78	15	48	—	7	380	112	19	15
35 percent or more	2 144	278	37	494	99	26	1 372	452	105	42
Not computed	124	13	1	23	—	—	88	36	7	1
Median	24.6	25.8	23.0	30.4	29.0	19.9	23.6	23.9	26.7	23.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 364	1 230	175	2 117	549	172	6 017	1 876	491	189
Less than 20 percent	4 504	539	74	764	153	98	3 201	1 058	194	84
20 to 24 percent	1 689	267	42	329	80	25	1 093	379	101	42
25 to 29 percent	1 495	240	30	438	133	17	817	220	129	30
30 to 34 percent	827	95	14	265	82	12	467	124	38	18
35 percent or more	841	83	15	319	101	20	439	95	23	15
Not computed	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	20.5	21.4	21.6	24.5	26.6	17.4	18.6	17.0	22.4	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 651	1 279	157	2 151	531	219	5 221	1 702	519	190
Less than 20 percent	5 442	869	122	1 027	148	149	3 546	1 130	366	144
20 to 24 percent	2 101	327	34	662	225	54	1 112	339	136	42
25 to 29 percent	778	65	—	317	80	14	396	186	14	3
30 to 34 percent	204	15	—	92	49	2	97	14	3	—
35 percent or more	124	3	1	51	29	—	70	33	—	1
Not computed	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	17.1	14.0	20.4	22.6	15.5	16.7	16.5	16.8	15.0
\$50,000 or more	8 407	902	154	2 631	926	262	4 874	1 567	319	184
Less than 20 percent	7 365	837	154	2 209	743	242	4 319	1 451	298	184
20 to 24 percent	687	40	—	279	123	10	368	77	15	—
25 to 29 percent	242	14	—	118	56	9	110	19	6	—
30 to 34 percent	74	8	—	19	4	—	47	—	—	—
35 percent or more	39	3	—	6	—	1	30	20	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	11.9	10.8	14.0	15.2	13.6	12.4	11.9	13.1	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 739	3 441	1 660	2 467	948	792	10 831	6 249	997	1 722
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	267	66	29	11	—	—	190	112	28	29
\$100 to \$199	1 526	277	124	158	60	41	1 091	664	96	124
\$200 to \$299	2 233	398	108	205	82	56	1 630	904	150	114
\$300 to \$399	4 182	1 010	514	412	103	179	2 760	1 624	302	518
\$400 to \$499	4 779	1 146	688	840	343	271	2 793	1 650	287	688
\$500 to \$599	1 747	330	143	436	211	83	981	561	81	180
\$600 to \$749	852	95	33	196	88	77	561	353	23	44
\$750 to \$999	645	29	15	139	45	83	477	440	—	17
\$1,000 or more	68	—	—	—	—	—	68	47	—	—
No cash rent	440	90	6	70	16	2	280	41	30	8
Median (dollars)	399	396	406	442	469	430	389	390	385	408
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 776	996	467	717	267	258	3 063	1 867	282	469
Less than 20 percent	198	48	14	9	—	—	141	87	26	14
20 to 24 percent	242	59	27	14	—	—	169	100	29	27
25 to 29 percent	388	96	31	64	35	9	228	139	54	31
30 to 34 percent	392	79	42	45	19	20	268	152	22	42
35 percent or more	3 349	671	338	562	213	223	2 116	1 367	146	340
Not computed	207	43	15	23	—	6	141	22	5	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 894	929	451	644	227	254	3 321	2 017	223	465
Less than 20 percent	472	67	31	17	8	7	388	232	10	31
20 to 24 percent	506	75	19	42	25	17	389	192	19	19
25 to 29 percent	1 110	192	86	91	42	22	827	526	75	86
30 to 34 percent	837	152	91	143	31	57	542	334	17	91
35 percent or more	1 859	420	224	350	121	151	1 089	712	92	238
Not computed	110	23	—	1	—	—	86	21	10	—
Median	31.8	33.9	34.9	36.1	35.7	37.6	30.1	30.7	30.7	35.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 777	1 080	576	596	184	210	3 101	1 670	321	601
Less than 20 percent	2 382	534	274	233	46	81	1 615	783	154	279
20 to 24 percent	1 386	386	221	198	87	64	802	449	130	233
25 to 29 percent	447	79	51	59	26	28	309	164	23	51
30 to 34 percent	146	44	19	22	7	5	80	62	12	25
35 percent or more	285	11	11	42	8	32	232	203	—	11
Not computed	131	26	—	42	10	—	63	9	2	2
Median	19.8	19.9	20.3	21.1	22.4	21.9	19.5	20.5	20.2	20.4
\$35,000 or more	2 292	436	166	510	270	70	1 346	695	171	187
Less than 20 percent	2 069	413	156	441	231	55	1 215	637	158	177
20 to 24 percent	99	10	10	46	33	4	43	10	—	10
25 to 29 percent	53	—	—	9	—	9	44	33	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Not computed	56	13	—	14	6	2	29	—	13	—
Median	13.6	12.7	12.1	14.4	15.0	13.3	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Benton County		Remainder of Benton County						Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Sherburne County	
	Troct 211 (pt.)	Troct 212 (pt.)	Troct 201	Troct 202.01	Troct 202.02	Troct 203	Troct 211 (pt.)	Troct 212 (pt.)	Troct 303	Troct 313
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	670	551	928	147	306	1 628	84	910	836
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	399	305	702	79	230	1 196	66	685	626
Less than \$300	—	20	9	18	—	2	30	—	15	14
\$300 to \$399	—	55	49	43	14	22	104	15	28	55
\$400 to \$499	—	77	83	103	20	20	182	8	81	85
\$500 to \$599	—	101	74	165	15	49	272	7	141	137
\$600 to \$799	—	100	67	222	30	83	392	27	213	197
\$800 to \$999	—	26	16	92	—	37	173	7	94	98
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	17	7	53	—	12	31	2	89	39
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	6	—	5	12	—	20	—
\$2,000 or more	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Median (dollars)	—	542	513	622	527	657	604	656	677	619
Not mortgaged	—	271	246	226	68	76	432	18	225	210
Less than \$100	—	—	18	—	4	—	6	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199	—	154	165	132	46	47	271	11	111	135
\$200 to \$299	—	94	53	87	16	21	133	7	89	65
\$300 to \$399	—	22	10	5	—	8	22	—	18	4
\$400 to \$499	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	6
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	189	164	190	162	184	183	183	197	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	184	193	136	41	43	299	7	130	109
Less than 20 percent	—	77	74	38	14	16	96	2	39	50
20 to 24 percent	—	24	24	15	—	8	39	—	16	5
25 to 29 percent	—	30	28	8	5	3	33	—	14	14
30 to 34 percent	—	15	20	18	4	2	19	—	11	9
35 percent or more	—	37	47	52	18	14	105	5	45	31
Not computed	—	1	—	5	—	—	7	—	5	—
Median	—	23.0	24.7	31.3	31.9	23.4	26.7	43.0	27.7	24.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	175	193	235	53	69	491	14	198	199
Less than 20 percent	—	74	99	89	35	38	194	10	88	114
20 to 24 percent	—	42	54	58	3	9	101	—	37	27
25 to 29 percent	—	30	29	39	5	8	129	—	38	23
30 to 34 percent	—	14	8	20	5	6	38	4	17	12
35 percent or more	—	15	3	29	5	8	23	—	18	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median	—	21.6	19.6	22.5	16.7	18.8	22.4	17.5	21.5	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	157	99	328	34	109	519	33	256	238
Less than 20 percent	—	122	72	188	31	68	366	22	141	159
20 to 24 percent	—	34	23	95	3	28	136	8	60	59
25 to 29 percent	—	—	4	33	—	11	14	3	30	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	—	2	3	—	17	2
35 percent or more	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	14.0	15.3	18.8	14.0	18.0	16.8	17.5	19.1	16.2
\$50,000 or more	—	154	66	229	19	85	319	30	326	290
Less than 20 percent	—	154	62	205	19	69	298	30	261	270
20 to 24 percent	—	—	2	14	—	9	15	—	47	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	6	—	—	6	—	12	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.8	10.0	11.2	10.0	13.5	13.1	10.0	13.3	13.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	1 660	210	445	34	33	997	62	127	810
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	29	9	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	124	39	15	3	—	96	—	2	41
\$200 to \$299	—	108	77	49	5	3	150	6	21	61
\$300 to \$399	—	514	53	123	3	11	302	4	31	184
\$400 to \$499	—	688	11	143	3	14	287	—	25	271
\$500 to \$599	—	143	5	62	2	—	81	37	32	87
\$600 to \$749	—	33	—	28	—	—	23	11	8	77
\$750 to \$999	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	87
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	6	16	13	18	5	30	2	6	2
Median (dollars)	—	406	267	421	287	387	385	563	423	430
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	467	89	132	21	3	282	2	19	263
Less than 20 percent	—	14	8	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	27	3	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	31	11	—	—	—	54	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	42	11	3	1	—	22	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	338	53	121	8	3	146	2	16	228
Not computed	—	15	3	8	12	—	5	—	3	6
Median	—	50.0+	38.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	42.4	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	451	60	168	6	7	223	14	37	254
Less than 20 percent	—	31	6	18	2	—	10	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	—	19	25	9	—	3	19	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent	—	86	13	18	—	—	75	—	4	22
30 to 34 percent	—	91	12	30	—	2	17	—	15	57
35 percent or more	—	224	—	88	—	2	92	14	18	151
Not computed	—	—	4	5	4	—	10	—	—	—
Median	—	34.9	24.4	37.3	17.5	31.3	30.7	42.5	34.8	37.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	576	41	95	7	15	321	25	21	214
Less than 20 percent	—	274	24	64	3	10	154	5	11	81
20 to 24 percent	—	221	5	18	—	—	130	12	8	68
25 to 29 percent	—	51	3	2	—	—	23	—	2	28
30 to 34 percent	—	19	—	5	2	—	12	6	—	5
35 percent or more	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Not computed	—	—	9	6	2	5	2	2	—	—
Median	—	20.3	16.0	17.5	19.2	16.4	20.2	22.7	19.5	21.9
\$35,000 or more	—	166	20	50	—	8	171	21	50	79
Less than 20 percent	—	156	20	50	—	8	158	21	46	64
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	12.1	11.4	13.8	—	11.0	13.1	14.5	13.8	13.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elk River city, Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.), Sherburne County				Remainder of Sherburne County				
	Tract 305	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 313 (pt.)	Tract 314	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 303 (pt.)	Tract 304	Tract 313 (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 215	—	748	—	1 254	542	910	2 241	88	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 888	—	571	—	1 024	427	685	1 698	55	
Less than \$300	25	—	14	—	23	12	15	24	—	
\$300 to \$399	136	—	50	—	45	38	28	52	5	
\$400 to \$499	111	—	84	—	192	53	81	165	1	
\$500 to \$599	149	—	122	—	171	70	141	256	15	
\$600 to \$799	624	—	181	—	402	151	213	605	16	
\$800 to \$999	446	—	83	—	146	84	94	419	15	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	367	—	36	—	42	19	89	157	3	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	22	—	—	—	3	—	20	19	—	
\$2,000 or more	8	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	
Median (dollars)	768	—	615	—	633	663	677	732	646	
Not mortgaged	327	—	177	—	230	115	225	543	33	
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	13	16	5	27	—	
\$100 to \$199	167	—	111	—	90	71	111	259	24	
\$200 to \$299	156	—	56	—	121	24	89	229	9	
\$300 to \$399	4	—	4	—	3	4	18	23	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	5	—	
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	199	—	185	—	207	161	197	196	171	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	209	—	95	—	195	104	130	352	14	
Less than 20 percent	49	—	48	—	46	37	39	85	2	
20 to 24 percent	34	—	5	—	9	11	16	67	—	
25 to 29 percent	27	—	9	—	9	14	14	8	5	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	7	—	8	5	11	15	2	
35 percent or more	99	—	26	—	121	37	45	161	5	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	16	—	
Median	29.0	—	19.9	—	38.1	26.4	27.7	32.7	30.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	549	—	172	—	461	161	198	549	27	
Less than 20 percent	153	—	98	—	157	61	88	191	16	
20 to 24 percent	80	—	25	—	84	24	37	77	2	
25 to 29 percent	133	—	17	—	98	34	38	112	6	
30 to 34 percent	82	—	12	—	68	16	17	70	—	
35 percent or more	101	—	20	—	54	24	18	99	3	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
Median	26.6	—	17.4	—	24.4	23.9	21.5	25.3	14.4	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	531	—	219	—	291	150	256	685	19	
Less than 20 percent	148	—	149	—	152	81	141	346	10	
20 to 24 percent	225	—	54	—	91	46	60	181	5	
25 to 29 percent	80	—	14	—	36	21	30	132	4	
30 to 34 percent	49	—	2	—	11	2	17	11	—	
35 percent or more	29	—	—	—	1	—	8	13	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	
Median	22.6	—	15.5	—	19.4	19.0	19.1	19.9	19.7	
\$50,000 or more	926	—	262	—	307	127	326	655	28	
Less than 20 percent	743	—	242	—	272	110	261	553	28	
20 to 24 percent	123	—	10	—	32	12	47	55	—	
25 to 29 percent	56	—	9	—	—	5	12	36	—	
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	15.2	—	13.6	—	13.1	14.8	13.3	13.9	10.5	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	948	—	792	—	95	45	127	442	18	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	9	—	
\$100 to \$199	60	—	41	—	11	4	2	40	—	
\$200 to \$299	82	—	56	—	4	5	21	32	5	
\$300 to \$399	103	—	179	—	4	9	31	81	5	
\$400 to \$499	343	—	271	—	22	11	25	168	—	
\$500 to \$599	211	—	83	—	18	7	32	81	4	
\$600 to \$749	88	—	77	—	15	6	8	2	—	
\$750 to \$999	45	—	83	—	4	1	2	—	4	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
No cash rent	16	—	2	—	15	2	6	29	—	
Median (dollars)	469	—	430	—	472	453	423	419	320	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	267	—	258	—	32	8	19	128	5	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	12	—	
25 to 29 percent	35	—	9	—	4	—	—	16	—	
30 to 34 percent	19	—	20	—	2	—	—	4	—	
35 percent or more	213	—	223	—	19	6	16	80	5	
Not computed	—	—	6	—	4	2	3	8	—	
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	227	—	254	—	15	12	37	99	—	
Less than 20 percent	8	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	25	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	42	—	22	—	2	2	4	19	—	
30 to 34 percent	31	—	57	—	4	—	15	36	—	
35 percent or more	121	—	151	—	8	8	18	44	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Median	35.7	—	37.6	—	45.0	42.9	34.8	34.2	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	184	—	210	—	33	15	21	129	4	
Less than 20 percent	46	—	81	—	16	10	11	69	—	
20 to 24 percent	87	—	64	—	2	3	8	30	4	
25 to 29 percent	26	—	28	—	1	2	2	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	7	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	
35 percent or more	8	—	32	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	10	—	—	—	12	—	—	20	—	
Median	22.4	—	21.9	—	18.2	14.7	19.5	18.8	22.5	
\$35,000 or more	270	—	70	—	15	10	50	86	9	
Less than 20 percent	231	—	55	—	8	9	46	83	9	
20 to 24 percent	33	—	4	—	7	1	1	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	6	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	
Median	15.0	—	13.3	—	18.8	13.0	13.8	14.1	10.0	

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Stearns County						St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County			
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 9.01	Tract 10.01	Tract 114	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	626	1 182	746	840	1 072	469	4	44	915	283
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	422	918	511	615	891	367	4	24	593	139
Less than \$300	—	—	24	9	21	7	—	4	37	—
\$300 to \$399	23	27	34	54	32	20	—	13	104	14
\$400 to \$499	65	30	110	53	44	32	4	—	59	32
\$500 to \$599	47	104	113	57	146	66	—	2	136	31
\$600 to \$799	115	229	131	207	341	172	—	—	201	40
\$800 to \$999	65	290	66	133	182	39	—	—	42	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	62	166	22	48	102	31	—	—	14	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	26	37	11	38	8	—	—	—	—	8
\$2,000 or more	19	35	—	16	15	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	723	838	571	729	729	656	475	381	578	588
Not mortgaged	204	264	235	225	181	102	—	20	322	144
Less than \$100	8	6	12	4	—	5	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199	113	124	163	106	118	46	—	5	156	64
\$200 to \$299	58	112	43	92	58	46	—	10	134	58
\$300 to \$399	7	—	9	11	2	5	—	—	32	7
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	5	1	—	—	5	—	—
\$500 or more	18	14	8	7	2	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	189	202	164	202	183	200	—	258	202	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	78	99	175	116	93	50	—	9	208	59
Less than 20 percent	22	40	51	39	33	18	—	5	83	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	28	23	6	9	—	—	25	—
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	16	2	2	—	4	14	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	24	8	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	48	45	62	28	39	21	—	—	76	37
Not computed	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median	44.1	28.4	30.7	23.9	32.1	23.9	—	14.5	23.2	43.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	129	178	223	196	243	127	—	15	291	69
Less than 20 percent	71	78	109	112	81	43	—	13	114	46
20 to 24 percent	24	40	32	19	32	19	—	—	82	—
25 to 29 percent	8	13	49	32	40	41	—	2	73	8
30 to 34 percent	11	36	10	17	54	12	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	15	11	23	16	36	12	—	—	9	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.2	21.4	20.4	16.1	26.1	25.2	—	17.9	21.9	14.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	143	311	191	245	327	143	4	6	270	65
Less than 20 percent	105	143	163	117	178	81	4	6	223	54
20 to 24 percent	17	89	18	54	93	44	—	—	47	—
25 to 29 percent	11	55	10	55	41	11	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	7	15	7	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more	10	15	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	20.7	16.0	20.5	19.4	18.9	12.5	10.0	14.1	10.0
\$50,000 or more	276	594	157	283	409	149	—	14	146	90
Less than 20 percent	233	501	137	259	335	126	—	14	138	90
20 to 24 percent	34	41	20	22	45	15	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	9	23	—	2	20	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	21	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	8	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.7	13.8	13.2	13.9	14.3	13.1	—	—	13.2	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 858	597	1 297	1 103	463	64	258	289	514	1 685
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	80	—	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	80
\$100 to \$199	171	—	24	196	11	5	145	48	—	171
\$200 to \$299	440	11	32	25	15	10	60	58	83	428
\$300 to \$399	239	251	295	309	236	19	20	28	148	217
\$400 to \$499	174	231	602	499	156	19	20	31	158	133
\$500 to \$599	199	43	293	33	15	4	9	27	64	125
\$600 to \$749	128	61	51	18	24	—	4	50	38	115
\$750 to \$999	378	—	—	10	—	3	—	35	17	367
\$1,000 or more	42	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	42
No cash rent	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	6	7
Median (dollars)	397	409	443	402	388	358	171	425	405	368
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	576	96	186	336	82	4	172	101	162	566
Less than 20 percent	46	—	—	5	6	—	15	—	—	46
20 to 24 percent	24	—	13	31	—	—	14	11	—	24
25 to 29 percent	50	—	—	17	—	—	57	—	—	50
30 to 34 percent	45	—	—	28	5	—	28	—	10	45
35 percent or more	404	96	173	255	71	4	58	90	141	394
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	30.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	627	158	372	358	149	30	61	82	171	592
Less than 20 percent	118	—	11	35	—	8	10	11	15	118
20 to 24 percent	64	18	19	18	9	7	7	—	20	52
25 to 29 percent	81	36	99	124	61	4	20	25	73	76
30 to 34 percent	46	40	121	69	43	—	18	—	18	46
35 percent or more	318	64	122	112	36	11	6	46	39	300
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	36.5	33.1	32.4	30.1	30.5	25.0	28.4	36.7	28.3	36.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	506	213	525	278	157	16	11	69	134	440
Less than 20 percent	137	118	181	175	96	5	7	20	26	120
20 to 24 percent	101	68	193	77	33	3	—	21	80	58
25 to 29 percent	77	9	118	16	21	4	4	—	18	71
30 to 34 percent	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	33
35 percent or more	158	9	22	10	7	—	—	13	—	158
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—
Median	26.0	19.4	22.1	18.8	18.5	21.7	10.0	22.6	22.6	28.0
\$35,000 or more	149	130	214	131	75	14	14	37	47	87
Less than 20 percent	95	130	206	129	75	11	14	27	47	44
20 to 24 percent	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	18	—	—	2	—	3	—	10	—	18
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	12.1	15.5	12.5	12.4	10.0	16.1	17.9	16.9	19.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Con.						
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.02	Tract 7.01	Tract 8.01	Tract 9.01 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	647	11	956	895	1 031	898	803
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	460	—	481	455	687	541	594
Less than \$300	—	—	39	18	38	21	7
\$300 to \$399	13	—	39	69	84	38	53
\$400 to \$499	13	—	144	90	101	80	51
\$500 to \$599	25	—	128	149	126	109	54
\$600 to \$799	89	—	93	97	274	156	198
\$800 to \$999	164	—	38	20	59	87	131
\$1,000 to \$1,499	126	—	—	12	5	37	46
\$1,500 to \$1,999	13	—	—	—	—	7	38
\$2,000 or more	17	—	—	—	—	6	16
Median (dollars)	885	—	515	532	597	653	731
Not mortgaged	187	11	475	440	344	357	209
Less than \$100	—	—	12	15	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199	62	11	356	262	246	158	101
\$200 to \$299	103	—	89	154	83	179	85
\$300 to \$399	—	—	11	4	10	10	11
\$400 to \$499	8	—	7	5	5	5	5
\$500 or more	14	—	—	—	—	—	7
Median (dollars)	234	125	173	179	180	206	203
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	48	11	348	302	201	209	106
Less than 20 percent	13	11	157	121	56	73	35
20 to 24 percent	—	—	33	36	30	50	23
25 to 29 percent	7	—	33	26	28	15	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	20	35	33	7	8
35 percent or more	28	—	92	84	43	64	22
Not computed	—	—	13	—	11	—	2
Median	50.0+	17.5	21.6	24.2	26.6	23.1	23.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	79	—	306	347	295	227	181
Less than 20 percent	48	—	182	215	188	129	101
20 to 24 percent	17	—	59	93	41	46	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	30	26	24	18	32
30 to 34 percent	10	—	23	—	25	23	15
35 percent or more	4	—	12	13	17	11	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	—	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.2	17.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169	—	183	155	317	232	240
Less than 20 percent	61	—	144	130	217	145	114
20 to 24 percent	38	—	34	20	80	57	52
25 to 29 percent	55	—	5	5	20	24	55
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	15	—	—	—	—	6	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.1	—	15.6	13.9	14.7	17.3	20.6
\$50,000 or more	351	—	119	91	218	230	276
Less than 20 percent	311	—	119	78	218	217	252
20 to 24 percent	22	—	—	13	—	7	22
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	—	—	—	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	—	10.0—	12.4	11.7	11.1	14.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	564	—	424	348	166	471	1 096
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	15	—	—	—	11
\$100 to \$199	—	—	59	13	9	12	196
\$200 to \$299	11	—	50	111	6	57	25
\$300 to \$399	228	—	110	91	89	156	306
\$400 to \$499	221	—	148	79	41	164	499
\$500 to \$599	43	—	36	27	—	42	33
\$600 to \$749	61	—	6	12	21	23	16
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	6	—	5	10
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	9	—	12	—
Median (dollars)	412	—	386	349	372	402	402
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	91	—	151	66	33	117	333
Less than 20 percent	—	—	15	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	4	—	—	31
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	—	9	—	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	24	—	—	12	28
35 percent or more	91	—	90	58	24	105	252
Not computed	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	158	—	147	135	38	126	358
Less than 20 percent	—	—	22	15	—	6	35
20 to 24 percent	18	—	15	17	16	20	18
25 to 29 percent	36	—	36	44	7	22	124
30 to 34 percent	40	—	28	34	—	31	69
35 percent or more	64	—	46	22	6	35	112
Not computed	—	—	—	3	—	12	—
Median	33.1	—	30.1	28.9	26.7	31.5	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	190	—	103	87	81	132	278
Less than 20 percent	95	—	69	60	57	61	175
20 to 24 percent	68	—	21	11	24	56	77
25 to 29 percent	9	—	11	8	—	15	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	—	6	—	—	10
Not computed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median	20.0	—	17.9	18.2	17.5	20.4	18.8
\$35,000 or more	125	—	23	60	14	96	127
Less than 20 percent	125	—	23	60	14	91	127
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.1	—	14.4	10.0—	14.4	12.8	12.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud city (pt.), Stearns County—Can.		Remainder of Stearns County						
	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 3.02 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.01 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	195	—	343	535	735	37	877	1 155	798
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	144	—	283	458	511	21	747	949	609
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	24	2	21	20	8
\$300 to \$399	7	—	9	14	34	1	25	50	40
\$400 to \$499	—	—	33	17	110	2	44	66	79
\$500 to \$599	44	—	16	79	113	3	102	104	104
\$600 to \$799	57	—	75	140	131	9	284	337	223
\$800 to \$999	11	—	58	126	66	2	171	214	90
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	—	55	40	22	2	86	105	53
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	18	24	11	—	8	33	8
\$2,000 or more	9	—	19	18	—	—	6	20	4
Median (dollars)	667	—	825	743	571	692	742	736	650
Not mortgaged	51	—	60	77	224	16	130	206	189
Less than \$100	—	—	—	6	12	4	—	4	5
\$100 to \$199	41	—	49	62	152	5	77	85	102
\$200 to \$299	10	—	—	9	43	7	48	82	69
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	21	10
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—
\$500 or more	—	—	11	—	8	—	2	8	3
Median (dollars)	163	—	176	161	167	175	190	218	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	36	—	19	51	164	10	57	87	111
Less than 20 percent	15	—	—	27	40	4	18	27	33
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	28	—	—	5	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	6	11
30 to 34 percent	9	—	8	—	24	—	4	—	2
35 percent or more	6	—	11	17	62	6	33	41	52
Not computed	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	8	4
Median	22.5	—	50.0+	18.9	31.9	50.0	50.0+	36.9	31.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	66	—	60	99	223	15	177	214	215
Less than 20 percent	22	—	25	30	109	11	59	70	72
20 to 24 percent	22	—	24	23	32	—	10	31	53
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	13	49	—	33	47	34
30 to 34 percent	15	—	11	26	10	2	39	43	29
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	23	2	36	23	27
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	—	21.0	24.2	20.4	12.5	28.0	25.6	23.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	—	78	142	191	5	266	339	227
Less than 20 percent	32	—	51	82	163	3	146	171	137
20 to 24 percent	11	—	17	51	18	2	82	102	61
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	—	10	—	30	50	16
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	9	—	—	8	9	11
35 percent or more	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	7	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	—	17.7	18.9	16.0	19.2	19.3	19.9	17.7
\$50,000 or more	32	—	186	243	157	7	377	515	245
Less than 20 percent	14	—	143	190	137	7	321	434	216
20 to 24 percent	4	—	34	19	20	—	40	55	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	10	—	—	16	9	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	17	4
35 percent or more	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.0	—	16.2	14.6	13.2	11.3	14.0	13.7	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	434	—	173	33	1 297	7	29	313	102
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	—	—	—	24	—	—	5	1
\$200 to \$299	15	—	12	—	32	—	—	29	16
\$300 to \$399	231	—	22	23	295	3	5	49	46
\$400 to \$499	156	—	41	10	602	—	—	159	16
\$500 to \$599	8	—	74	—	293	—	7	33	4
\$600 to \$749	7	—	13	—	51	2	17	19	5
\$750 to \$999	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	385	—	509	357	443	663	618	432	360
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	75	—	10	5	186	3	7	44	24
Less than 20 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	64	—	10	5	173	3	7	44	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	149	—	35	—	372	—	—	102	33
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent	9	—	12	—	19	—	—	17	10
25 to 29 percent	61	—	5	—	99	—	—	37	8
30 to 34 percent	43	—	—	—	121	—	—	9	4
35 percent or more	36	—	18	—	122	—	—	35	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Median	30.5	—	50.0+	—	32.4	—	—	29.3	25.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	145	—	66	23	525	—	12	116	20
Less than 20 percent	93	—	17	23	181	—	3	84	11
20 to 24 percent	33	—	43	—	193	—	—	26	5
25 to 29 percent	12	—	6	—	118	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	3	—
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	22	—	—	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
Median	18.2	—	21.9	17.5	22.1	—	26.7	18.1	18.5
\$35,000 or more	65	—	62	5	214	4	10	51	25
Less than 20 percent	65	—	51	5	206	2	10	41	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	11	—	8	—	—	2	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median	12.0	—	17.1	12.5	15.5	20.0	16.9	13.5	12.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 104.03	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	6	585	458	341	581	645	1 059	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	5	394	199	141	239	331	477	17
Less than \$300 -----	—	8	12	8	13	31	42	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	29	28	23	47	39	74	2
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	65	45	35	48	74	115	3
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	80	39	35	28	86	113	3
\$600 to \$799 -----	3	126	55	33	62	71	76	7
\$800 to \$999 -----	2	51	18	5	28	26	44	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	30	2	2	6	2	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	5	—	—	5	2	2	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	688	615	530	509	538	529	506	613
Not mortgaged -----	1	191	259	200	342	314	582	12
Less than \$100 -----	1	19	11	14	19	26	40	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	88	158	122	202	244	432	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	65	75	59	95	44	104	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	15	13	5	13	—	—	2
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	2	2	—	11	—	6	—
\$500 or more -----	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	100—	186	177	174	181	152	158	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	120	165	115	244	201	362	12
Less than 20 percent -----	1	40	71	50	105	102	173	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	15	35	13	40	23	33	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	15	12	16	36	14	39	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	13	5	7	17	—	38	—
35 percent or more -----	—	32	39	29	56	45	74	8
Not computed -----	—	5	3	—	3	—	5	—
Median -----	12.5	25.8	21.4	22.9	21.9	19.7	20.8	40.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3	203	149	138	187	214	384	10
Less than 20 percent -----	—	86	47	85	112	144	259	7
20 to 24 percent -----	—	47	25	20	27	31	85	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	32	17	26	15	24	19	1
30 to 34 percent -----	3	19	4	2	17	8	13	—
35 percent or more -----	—	19	9	5	16	7	10	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.5	21.6	15.4	14.5	16.9	14.5	12.7	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	150	94	61	101	134	179	7
Less than 20 percent -----	—	96	74	52	90	108	153	3
20 to 24 percent -----	—	31	16	5	9	16	18	4
25 to 29 percent -----	—	9	4	4	2	8	2	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	—	—	—	2	4	—
35 percent or more -----	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	18.1	11.9	13.8	13.5	15.1	14.8	20.6
\$50,000 or more -----	2	112	50	27	49	96	132	—
Less than 20 percent -----	2	95	50	27	41	92	127	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	9	—	—	8	4	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.5	13.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3	106	166	55	80	250	374	5
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	4	1	9	15	14	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	3	11	25	11	14	41	108	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	20	55	15	16	82	96	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	18	27	7	14	48	95	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	46	23	6	4	12	27	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	5	19	—	2	19	3	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	2	6	—	—	9	5	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	4	7	15	21	22	24	2
Median (dollars) -----	188	403	291	281	229	281	253	363
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	3	24	73	26	24	81	147	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	4	4	4	7	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	2	—	—	12	12	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	2	4	—	8	9	31	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	6	5	6	—	6	39	—
35 percent or more -----	3	12	55	6	7	34	57	—
Not computed -----	—	—	3	10	2	15	8	—
Median -----	37.5	42.5	50.0+	33.3	27.5	37.5	33.4	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	—	22	51	9	34	99	103	3
Less than 20 percent -----	—	3	18	2	5	27	38	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	5	2	9	20	29	3
25 to 29 percent -----	—	6	9	—	6	16	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	4	3	—	—	9	2	—
35 percent or more -----	—	8	13	—	2	16	11	—
Not computed -----	—	1	3	5	12	11	8	—
Median -----	—	31.9	25.6	20.0	23.3	24.2	21.6	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	37	32	18	12	53	98	2
Less than 20 percent -----	—	28	29	14	4	39	81	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	8	3	4	5	5	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	3	4	10	2
Median -----	—	17.6	14.5	15.8	20.5	14.7	14.9	—
\$35,000 or more -----	—	23	10	2	10	17	26	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	18	9	2	6	15	22	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	3	1	—	4	2	4	—
Median -----	—	10.6	10.0—	12.5	11.3	10.0—	12.5	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Stearns County—Con.							
	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.01	Tract 113.02	Tract 113.03	Tract 114 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	560	835	911	816	671	1 093	748	469
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	194	453	434	536	450	704	500	367
Less than \$300	33	34	14	24	27	19	1	7
\$300 to \$399	34	59	48	49	81	35	32	20
\$400 to \$499	46	100	105	71	72	107	72	32
\$500 to \$599	32	79	119	108	54	139	115	66
\$600 to \$799	31	119	121	186	161	269	149	172
\$800 to \$999	13	43	22	68	32	88	73	39
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	18	5	27	23	36	46	31
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	3	—	8	7	—
\$2,000 or more	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	—
Median (dollars)	464	540	536	614	565	627	635	656
Not mortgaged	366	382	477	280	221	389	248	102
Less than \$100	32	13	20	19	4	3	7	5
\$100 to \$199	237	268	308	139	171	223	108	46
\$200 to \$299	81	81	121	106	38	131	108	46
\$300 to \$399	14	12	17	16	8	25	8	5
\$400 to \$499	2	3	11	—	—	7	11	—
\$500 or more	—	5	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	160	170	177	190	167	190	207	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	249	248	348	209	152	235	110	50
Less than 20 percent	130	108	129	69	71	109	32	18
20 to 24 percent	25	28	45	21	30	31	12	9
25 to 29 percent	30	24	24	30	16	24	9	2
30 to 34 percent	20	32	31	8	9	21	25	—
35 percent or more	42	56	114	76	26	48	32	21
Not computed	2	—	5	5	—	2	—	—
Median	19.2	22.9	24.7	27.0	20.8	21.2	30.4	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	185	228	308	257	229	340	174	127
Less than 20 percent	147	144	184	133	89	161	79	43
20 to 24 percent	26	29	54	38	55	70	13	19
25 to 29 percent	6	35	38	35	56	54	22	41
30 to 34 percent	2	14	19	21	6	18	25	12
35 percent or more	4	6	13	30	23	37	35	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.5	16.5	16.7	19.4	22.3	20.6	23.1	25.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	79	205	181	216	202	251	268	143
Less than 20 percent	68	21	26	132	144	166	172	81
20 to 24 percent	6	16	7	62	48	67	44	44
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	16	—	14	21	11
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—	5	10	6	6	7
35 percent or more	3	—	—	1	—	4	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.0	13.8	11.8	18.2	15.0	17.1	16.9	18.9
\$50,000 or more	47	154	74	134	88	267	196	149
Less than 20 percent	47	147	70	125	71	241	159	126
20 to 24 percent	—	6	2	5	17	16	26	15
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	4	—	10	7	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.7	13.5	12.4	10.0	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	160	282	177	173	274	253	206	64
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	13	1	7	8	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	48	63	12	16	27	13	—	5
\$200 to \$299	50	73	56	34	18	70	42	10
\$300 to \$399	17	75	46	46	77	100	101	19
\$400 to \$499	2	17	14	43	35	29	38	19
\$500 to \$599	4	17	3	3	43	24	10	4
\$600 to \$749	3	26	—	4	44	2	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	3
\$1,000 or more	—	—	4	—	15	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	10	29	19	9	8	15	4
Median (dollars)	239	298	298	343	409	332	372	358
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	88	99	70	61	102	93	22	4
Less than 20 percent	8	3	2	9	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	8	2	—	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	5	10	2	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	13	8	6	6	12	—	—
35 percent or more	33	60	34	38	68	73	9	4
Not computed	13	10	14	6	9	8	13	—
Median	33.3	49.6	43.8	47.7	50.0+	49.6	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	35	87	35	43	94	72	45	30
Less than 20 percent	2	22	5	3	—	4	4	8
20 to 24 percent	11	17	8	6	12	5	9	7
25 to 29 percent	11	20	3	11	18	24	9	4
30 to 34 percent	7	2	2	10	5	15	15	—
35 percent or more	—	22	11	8	59	24	12	11
Not computed	4	4	6	5	—	—	—	—
Median	26.1	25.6	27.5	29.5	38.8	31.0	31.5	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	74	44	56	34	55	115	16
Less than 20 percent	15	61	33	42	23	44	95	5
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	3	11	11	18	3
25 to 29 percent	2	—	2	4	—	—	—	4
30 to 34 percent	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	2	9	7	—	—	2	4
Median	15.9	15.7	15.7	15.1	18.2	17.7	16.7	21.7
\$35,000 or more	14	22	28	13	44	33	24	14
Less than 20 percent	7	20	28	10	38	31	24	11
20 to 24 percent	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	11.7	11.1	13.8	14.2	12.8	11.9	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Stearns County			
	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Benton County	Sherburne County	St. Cloud city (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	63 799	10 844	13 520	39 435
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 188	490	698	1 000
1985 to 1988 -----	8 227	1 262	2 497	4 468
1980 to 1984 -----	7 232	1 277	1 525	4 430
1970 to 1979 -----	17 079	3 127	4 295	9 657
1960 to 1969 -----	8 308	1 386	1 639	5 283
1950 to 1959 -----	5 464	608	862	3 994
1940 to 1949 -----	3 593	587	575	2 431
1939 or earlier -----	11 708	2 107	1 429	8 172
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom -----	783	106	111	566
1 bedroom -----	6 052	1 490	898	3 664
2 bedrooms -----	16 952	3 333	3 481	10 138
3 bedrooms -----	23 934	3 618	5 637	14 679
4 bedrooms -----	12 791	1 913	2 808	8 070
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 287	384	585	2 318
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities -----	63 509	10 812	13 497	39 200
Source of water, public system or private company -----	36 459	6 901	5 293	24 265
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	37 081	7 103	5 403	24 575
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	355	67	62	226
Owner-occupied housing units -----	257	58	40	159
Renter-occupied housing units -----	98	9	22	67
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas -----	26 642	5 019	4 368	17 255
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	8 356	1 128	3 372	3 856
Electricity -----	11 133	1 698	2 565	6 870
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	10 970	1 764	1 806	7 400
All other fuels -----	6 260	1 118	1 355	3 787
No fuel used -----	438	117	54	267
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None -----	4 040	888	425	2 727
1 -----	17 442	3 184	2 936	11 322
2 -----	27 920	4 473	6 249	17 198
3 or more -----	14 397	2 299	3 910	8 188
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 561	7 301	10 927	28 333
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 410	698	1 283	2 429
1985 to 1988 -----	12 252	1 820	3 463	6 969
1980 to 1984 -----	7 155	1 104	1 625	4 426
1970 to 1979 -----	11 828	1 854	3 123	6 851
1969 or earlier -----	10 916	1 825	1 433	7 658
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 238	3 543	2 593	11 102
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 763	1 756	1 447	5 560
1985 to 1988 -----	5 672	1 274	800	3 598
1980 to 1984 -----	1 616	323	195	1 098
1970 to 1979 -----	835	124	111	600
1969 or earlier -----	352	66	40	246
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit -----	1 363	237	270	856
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 100	2 190	1 998	7 912
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 110	1 440	1 519	6 151
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	171	30	33	108
No telephone in unit -----	178	42	42	94
No vehicle available -----	2 419	660	263	1 496
Complete plumbing facilities -----	63 444	10 777	13 458	39 209
1.00 or less persons per room -----	62 195	10 560	13 138	38 497
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 249	217	320	712
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	355	67	62	226
1.00 or less persons per room -----	347	64	60	223
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	3	2	3
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 139	35 083	43 293	38 583
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 393	20 034	22 461	20 025
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 337	1 235	1 108	4 994
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 801	478	416	1 907
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 536	757	692	3 087

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA			Stearns County	
	Benton County	Sherburne County	Total	St. Cloud city (pt.)	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	33 133	4 290	7 955	20 888	6 645
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	22 333	2 956	6 307	13 070	4 085
Less than \$300.....	699	79	113	507	159
\$300 to \$399.....	1 859	302	354	1 203	434
\$400 to \$499.....	3 086	490	687	1 909	574
\$500 to \$599.....	3 996	679	917	2 400	787
\$600 to \$799.....	7 122	912	2 185	4 025	1 190
\$800 to \$999.....	3 454	349	1 271	1 834	559
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 690	119	702	869	263
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	281	23	64	194	66
\$2,000 or more.....	146	3	14	129	53
Median (dollars).....	638	589	703	620	612
Not mortgaged.....	10 800	1 334	1 648	7 818	2 560
Less than \$100.....	393	28	61	304	40
\$100 to \$199.....	6 398	823	833	4 742	1 462
\$200 to \$299.....	3 408	411	682	2 315	905
\$300 to \$399.....	403	67	56	280	85
\$400 to \$499.....	120	5	13	102	40
\$500 or more.....	78	—	3	75	28
Median (dollars).....	183	181	194	181	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	6 828	895	1 099	4 834	1 524
Less than 20 percent.....	2 561	314	306	1 941	586
20 to 24 percent.....	859	110	142	607	203
25 to 29 percent.....	650	104	86	460	143
30 to 34 percent.....	506	78	48	380	112
35 percent or more.....	2 129	276	494	1 359	444
Not computed.....	123	13	23	87	36
Median.....	24.6	25.8	30.4	23.6	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	9 321	1 223	2 110	5 988	1 863
Less than 20 percent.....	4 488	539	762	3 187	1 052
20 to 24 percent.....	1 681	267	329	1 085	379
25 to 29 percent.....	1 486	238	438	810	213
30 to 34 percent.....	820	90	263	467	124
35 percent or more.....	838	83	316	439	95
Not computed.....	8	6	2	—	—
Median.....	20.5	21.3	24.4	18.6	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	8 615	1 272	2 133	5 210	1 691
Less than 20 percent.....	5 429	867	1 027	3 535	1 119
20 to 24 percent.....	2 094	327	655	1 112	339
25 to 29 percent.....	762	60	306	396	186
30 to 34 percent.....	204	15	92	97	14
35 percent or more.....	124	3	51	70	33
Not computed.....	2	—	2	—	—
Median.....	17.6	17.0	20.3	16.7	16.5
\$50,000 or more.....	8 369	900	2 613	4 856	1 567
Less than 20 percent.....	7 344	835	2 202	4 307	1 451
20 to 24 percent.....	670	40	268	362	77
25 to 29 percent.....	242	14	118	110	19
30 to 34 percent.....	74	8	19	47	—
35 percent or more.....	39	3	6	30	20
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.9	11.9	14.0	12.4	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	16 359	3 382	2 397	10 580	6 074
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	267	66	11	190	112
\$100 to \$199.....	1 477	259	158	1 060	636
\$200 to \$299.....	2 189	384	205	1 600	876
\$300 to \$399.....	4 101	1 006	375	2 720	1 610
\$400 to \$499.....	4 640	1 123	823	2 694	1 581
\$500 to \$599.....	1 703	330	430	943	378
\$600 to \$749.....	852	95	196	561	353
\$750 to \$999.....	626	29	131	466	440
\$1,000 or more.....	68	—	—	68	47
No cash rent.....	436	90	68	278	41
Median (dollars).....	399	396	443	388	389
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	4 633	978	684	2 971	1 797
Less than 20 percent.....	198	48	9	141	87
20 to 24 percent.....	242	59	14	169	100
25 to 29 percent.....	388	96	64	228	139
30 to 34 percent.....	392	79	45	268	152
35 percent or more.....	3 206	653	529	2 024	1 297
Not computed.....	207	43	23	141	22
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 830	915	620	3 295	1 997
Less than 20 percent.....	462	67	17	378	224
20 to 24 percent.....	504	73	42	389	192
25 to 29 percent.....	1 101	192	82	827	526
30 to 34 percent.....	837	152	143	542	334
35 percent or more.....	1 818	408	335	1 075	700
Not computed.....	108	23	1	84	21
Median.....	31.8	33.8	36.1	30.1	30.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 647	1 069	583	2 995	1 601
Less than 20 percent.....	2 361	534	230	1 597	767
20 to 24 percent.....	1 317	377	198	742	424
25 to 29 percent.....	417	77	59	281	136
30 to 34 percent.....	146	44	22	80	62
35 percent or more.....	277	11	34	232	203
Not computed.....	129	26	40	63	9
Median.....	19.7	19.8	21.0	19.4	20.3
\$35,000 or more.....	2 249	420	510	1 319	679
Less than 20 percent.....	2 037	397	441	1 199	621
20 to 24 percent.....	88	10	46	32	10
25 to 29 percent.....	53	—	9	44	33
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	8	8
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	7	7
Not computed.....	56	13	14	29	—
Median.....	13.6	12.9	14.4	13.6	13.3

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units -----	126	94
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	13	3
1985 to 1988 -----	23	13
1980 to 1984 -----	48	39
1970 to 1979 -----	9	9
1960 to 1969 -----	8	8
1950 to 1959 -----	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	5	5
1939 or earlier -----	20	17
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	10	10
1 bedroom -----	6	6
2 bedrooms -----	81	60
3 bedrooms -----	10	2
4 bedrooms -----	12	9
5 or more bedrooms -----	7	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	125	93
Source of water, public system or private company -----	106	75
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	106	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1	1
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1	1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	40	30
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2	2
Electricity -----	60	47
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	6	6
All other fuels -----	18	9
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	17	17
1 -----	42	29
2 -----	59	48
3 or more -----	8	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31	31
1989 to March 1990 -----	7	7
1985 to 1988 -----	19	19
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	5	5
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	95	63
1989 to March 1990 -----	63	34
1985 to 1988 -----	32	29
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	125	93
1.00 or less persons per room -----	116	93
1.01 or more persons per room -----	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1	1
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1	1
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	58 111	58 111
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 050	19 651
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	26	17
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2	2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	24	15

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	29	29
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	23	23
Less than \$300	5	5
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	5	5
\$600 to \$799	—	—
\$800 to \$999	6	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1	1
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	863	863
Not mortgaged	6	6
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3	3
\$200 to \$299	3	3
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	1	1
Not computed	1	1
Median	12.9	12.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5	5
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	12.5	12.5
\$50,000 or more	15	15
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	13.8	13.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	94	63
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	8
\$200 to \$299	9	9
\$300 to \$399	2	2
\$400 to \$499	49	28
\$500 to \$599	16	16
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	8	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	2	—
Median (dollars)	461	457
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	9	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	26	14
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	18	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	45.0	14.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59	40
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	31	22
25 to 29 percent	16	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—
Not computed	2	—
Median	24.3	24.1
\$35,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Steams County
Occupied housing units -----	223	100
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	22	6
1985 to 1988 -----	48	3
1980 to 1984 -----	20	14
1970 to 1979 -----	54	31
1960 to 1969 -----	42	20
1950 to 1959 -----	13	7
1940 to 1949 -----	2	—
1939 or earlier -----	22	19
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	3	3
1 bedroom -----	24	19
2 bedrooms -----	110	39
3 bedrooms -----	50	28
4 bedrooms -----	34	9
5 or more bedrooms -----	2	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	222	100
Source of water, public system or private company -----	159	93
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	159	93
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	1	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	61	38
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	31	5
Electricity -----	78	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	25	2
All other fuels -----	10	5
No fuel used -----	18	18
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	61	40
1 -----	66	26
2 -----	69	25
3 or more -----	27	9
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	88	36
1989 to March 1990 -----	20	7
1985 to 1988 -----	42	14
1980 to 1984 -----	12	8
1970 to 1979 -----	9	7
1969 or earlier -----	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	135	64
1989 to March 1990 -----	124	59
1985 to 1988 -----	8	5
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	3	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	31	31
Householder 65 years and over -----	20	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	20	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	222	100
1.00 or less persons per room -----	222	100
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	1	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 839	31 352
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	13 032	9 736
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	103	54
Owner-occupied housing units -----	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	98	54

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	75	34
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	68	30
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	2	2
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	20	16
\$600 to \$799	23	12
\$800 to \$999	18	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	650	583
Not mortgaged	7	4
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	2
\$200 to \$299	2	2
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	163	200
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	10	5
Less than 20 percent	5	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	5	3
Not computed	—	—
Median	27.5	35.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	22
Less than 20 percent	10	10
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	9	7
30 to 34 percent	2	—
35 percent or more	3	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	24.5	21.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	6
Less than 20 percent	8	6
20 to 24 percent	7	—
25 to 29 percent	16	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	25.2	17.5
\$50,000 or more	5	1
Less than 20 percent	3	1
20 to 24 percent	2	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.2	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	131	64
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	15
\$200 to \$299	35	21
\$300 to \$399	37	—
\$400 to \$499	33	23
\$500 to \$599	11	5
\$600 to \$749	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	—	—
Median (dollars)	315	294
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	81	48
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	48
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	17	2
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—
35 percent or more	6	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	28.6	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	19	14
Less than 20 percent	11	8
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	2	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.3	19.4
\$35,000 or more	14	—
Less than 20 percent	14	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0—	—

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units -----	131	115
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	8
1985 to 1988 -----	45	45
1980 to 1984 -----	23	21
1970 to 1979 -----	30	25
1960 to 1969 -----	18	9
1950 to 1959 -----	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	7	7
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	19	19
1 bedroom -----	22	22
2 bedrooms -----	61	59
3 bedrooms -----	8	1
4 bedrooms -----	10	10
5 or more bedrooms -----	11	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	128	112
Source of water, public system or private company -----	109	107
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	109	107
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	34	24
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	4	4
Electricity -----	83	81
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	6	2
All other fuels -----	4	4
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	10	10
1 -----	57	48
2 -----	51	49
3 or more -----	13	8
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25	11
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	8	3
1980 to 1984 -----	8	8
1970 to 1979 -----	9	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	106	104
1989 to March 1990 -----	65	65
1985 to 1988 -----	41	39
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	3	3
Householder 65 years and over -----	25	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	131	115
1.00 or less persons per room -----	105	91
1.01 or more persons per room -----	26	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	55 580	56 348
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 374	19 830
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	51	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	43	43

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	25	11
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	23	11
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	1	1
\$500 to \$599 -----	7	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	13	8
\$800 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	672	678
Not mortgaged -----	2	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	2	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	9
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	9	9
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	7	—
Less than 20 percent -----	2	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	31.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	—	2
\$50,000 or more -----	9	2
Less than 20 percent -----	9	2
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.0—	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	101	99
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	8	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	40	38
\$400 to \$499 -----	34	34
\$500 to \$599 -----	17	17
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	403	405
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	35	35
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	35	35
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	8	8
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6
Not computed -----	2	2
Median -----	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	40	40
Less than 20 percent -----	8	8
20 to 24 percent -----	32	32
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	21.9	21.9
\$35,000 or more -----	18	16
Less than 20 percent -----	18	16
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.6

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units -----	261	131
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	11	11
1985 to 1988 -----	47	10
1980 to 1984 -----	50	20
1970 to 1979 -----	77	41
1960 to 1969 -----	2	—
1950 to 1959 -----	5	2
1940 to 1949 -----	20	9
1939 or earlier -----	49	38
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	—	—
1 bedroom -----	49	6
2 bedrooms -----	60	33
3 bedrooms -----	95	67
4 bedrooms -----	37	14
5 or more bedrooms -----	20	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	261	131
Source of water, public system or private company -----	201	113
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	203	115
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	104	74
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	24	9
Electricity -----	82	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	34	26
All other fuels -----	17	6
No fuel used -----	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	17	6
1 -----	112	59
2 -----	111	57
3 or more -----	21	9
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	127	58
1989 to March 1990 -----	21	8
1985 to 1988 -----	62	23
1980 to 1984 -----	30	13
1970 to 1979 -----	8	8
1969 or earlier -----	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units -----	134	73
1989 to March 1990 -----	105	46
1985 to 1988 -----	24	22
1980 to 1984 -----	5	5
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	27	5
Householder 65 years and over -----	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	261	131
1.00 or less persons per room -----	236	128
1.01 or more persons per room -----	25	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	42 416	38 245
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 680	22 503
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	53	11
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8	3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	45	8

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	110	53
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	101	44
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	4	4
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	5
\$500 to \$599 -----	9	8
\$600 to \$799 -----	28	17
\$800 to \$999 -----	25	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	17	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	4	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	772	713
Not mortgaged -----	9	9
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	6	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	3	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	188	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	9	3
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	3	3
25 to 29 percent -----	3	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	3	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	27.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	31	28
Less than 20 percent -----	6	6
20 to 24 percent -----	12	11
25 to 29 percent -----	11	9
30 to 34 percent -----	2	2
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	24.0	23.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	26	2
Less than 20 percent -----	12	—
20 to 24 percent -----	9	—
25 to 29 percent -----	2	2
30 to 34 percent -----	3	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	20.6	27.5
\$50,000 or more -----	44	20
Less than 20 percent -----	23	12
20 to 24 percent -----	21	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	19.7	18.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	132	71
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	18	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	3
\$300 to \$399 -----	14	9
\$400 to \$499 -----	68	46
\$500 to \$599 -----	11	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	11	11
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	440	446
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	38	6
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	38	6
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	43	25
Less than 20 percent -----	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	19	19
35 percent or more -----	15	4
Not computed -----	2	2
Median -----	33.6	33.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	29	29
Less than 20 percent -----	12	12
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	17	17
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	25.7	25.7
\$35,000 or more -----	22	11
Less than 20 percent -----	11	—
20 to 24 percent -----	11	11
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	20.0	22.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Occupied housing units -----	63 620	39 340
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 188	1 000
1985 to 1988 -----	8 182	4 460
1980 to 1984 -----	7 200	4 410
1970 to 1979 -----	17 026	9 619
1960 to 1969 -----	8 308	5 283
1950 to 1959 -----	5 461	3 994
1940 to 1949 -----	3 575	2 424
1939 or earlier -----	11 680	8 150
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	783	566
1 bedroom -----	6 021	3 658
2 bedrooms -----	16 920	10 119
3 bedrooms -----	23 857	14 625
4 bedrooms -----	12 770	8 063
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 269	2 309
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	63 330	39 105
Source of water, public system or private company -----	36 326	24 183
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	36 946	24 491
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	355	226
Owner-occupied housing units -----	257	159
Renter-occupied housing units -----	98	67
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	26 567	17 208
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	8 334	3 849
Electricity -----	11 094	6 859
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	10 944	7 376
All other fuels -----	6 243	3 781
No fuel used -----	438	267
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	4 023	2 721
1 -----	17 380	11 283
2 -----	27 841	17 157
3 or more -----	14 376	8 179
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	46 458	28 282
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 397	2 421
1985 to 1988 -----	12 194	6 950
1980 to 1984 -----	7 134	4 413
1970 to 1979 -----	11 823	6 846
1969 or earlier -----	10 910	7 652
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 162	11 058
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 708	5 537
1985 to 1988 -----	5 656	3 582
1980 to 1984 -----	1 611	1 093
1970 to 1979 -----	835	600
1969 or earlier -----	352	246
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	1 336	851
Householder 65 years and over -----	12 100	7 912
Owner-occupied housing units -----	9 110	6 151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	171	108
No telephone in unit -----	178	94
No vehicle available -----	2 419	1 496
Complete plumbing facilities -----	63 265	39 114
1.00 or less persons per room -----	62 038	38 402
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 227	712
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	355	226
1.00 or less persons per room -----	347	223
1.01 or more persons per room -----	8	3
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	39 129	38 581
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 399	20 029
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	7 310	4 986
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 801	1 907
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 509	3 079

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	St. Cloud, MN MSA	Stearns County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	33 042	20 842
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	22 251	13 033
Less than \$300 -----	699	507
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 857	1 201
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 080	1 909
\$500 to \$599 -----	3 987	2 392
\$600 to \$799 -----	7 094	4 008
\$800 to \$999 -----	3 429	1 832
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 682	861
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	277	194
\$2,000 or more -----	146	129
Median (dollars) -----	638	620
Not mortgaged -----	10 791	7 809
Less than \$100 -----	393	304
\$100 to \$199 -----	6 392	4 736
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 405	2 312
\$300 to \$399 -----	403	280
\$400 to \$499 -----	120	102
\$500 or more -----	78	75
Median (dollars) -----	183	181
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	6 822	4 831
Less than 20 percent -----	2 561	1 941
20 to 24 percent -----	856	604
25 to 29 percent -----	650	460
30 to 34 percent -----	506	380
35 percent or more -----	2 126	1 359
Not computed -----	123	87
Median -----	24.6	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	9 297	5 967
Less than 20 percent -----	4 486	3 185
20 to 24 percent -----	1 672	1 077
25 to 29 percent -----	1 475	801
30 to 34 percent -----	818	465
35 percent or more -----	838	439
Not computed -----	8	-
Median -----	20.5	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	8 589	5 208
Less than 20 percent -----	5 417	3 535
20 to 24 percent -----	2 085	1 112
25 to 29 percent -----	760	394
30 to 34 percent -----	201	97
35 percent or more -----	124	70
Not computed -----	2	-
Median -----	17.5	16.7
\$50,000 or more -----	8 334	4 836
Less than 20 percent -----	7 321	4 295
20 to 24 percent -----	658	354
25 to 29 percent -----	242	110
30 to 34 percent -----	74	47
35 percent or more -----	39	30
Not computed -----	-	-
Median -----	12.8	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 283	10 536
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	267	190
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 477	1 060
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 181	1 597
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 089	2 711
\$400 to \$499 -----	4 595	2 662
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 692	943
\$600 to \$749 -----	852	561
\$750 to \$999 -----	626	466
\$1,000 or more -----	68	68
No cash rent -----	436	278
Median (dollars) -----	398	388
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 613	2 965
Less than 20 percent -----	198	141
20 to 24 percent -----	242	169
25 to 29 percent -----	388	228
30 to 34 percent -----	392	268
35 percent or more -----	3 186	2 018
Not computed -----	207	141
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 802	3 274
Less than 20 percent -----	457	378
20 to 24 percent -----	504	389
25 to 29 percent -----	1 101	827
30 to 34 percent -----	818	523
35 percent or more -----	1 814	1 073
Not computed -----	108	84
Median -----	31.7	30.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 630	2 978
Less than 20 percent -----	2 349	1 585
20 to 24 percent -----	1 317	742
25 to 29 percent -----	412	276
30 to 34 percent -----	146	80
35 percent or more -----	277	232
Not computed -----	129	63
Median -----	19.7	19.4
\$35,000 or more -----	2 238	1 319
Less than 20 percent -----	2 026	1 199
20 to 24 percent -----	88	32
25 to 29 percent -----	53	44
30 to 34 percent -----	8	8
35 percent or more -----	7	7
Not computed -----	56	29
Median -----	13.6	13.6

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
St. Cloud, MN MSA -----	190 921	27.6	70 291	27.8	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN STEARNS COUNTY				
BENTON COUNTY					Tract 3.02 -----	7 201	11.2	2 655	11.6
Total -----	30 185	30.8	11 521	29.1	Tract 4 -----	5 654	17.0	2 061	17.1
St. Cloud city (pt.) -----	5 950	14.6	2 828	14.1	Tract 5 -----	5 586	12.9	2 412	12.0
SHERBURNE COUNTY					Tract 9.01 -----	4 759	15.2	2 239	13.5
Total -----	41 945	23.8	14 964	24.3	Tract 10.01 -----	5 531	18.6	1 740	19.4
Elk River city -----	11 143	12.0	3 887	11.8	Tract 114 -----	2 575	45.1	772	44.6
St. Cloud city (pt.) -----	5 246	16.5	1 714	18.6	ST. CLOUD CITY (PT.), STEARNS COUNTY				
STEARNS COUNTY					Tract 1 -----	476	15.8	297	17.8
Total -----	118 791	28.2	43 806	28.6	Tract 2 -----	3 650	10.2	385	11.7
St. Cloud city (pt.) -----	37 616	13.8	14 286	13.8	Tract 3.01 -----	3 613	11.7	1 526	11.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN BENTON COUNTY					Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	5 669	11.2	2 104	11.6
Tract 211 -----	7 983	18.9	3 054	18.7	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	3 314	15.2	1 337	15.5
Tract 212 -----	6 408	16.8	2 998	16.0	Tract 5 (pt.) -----	92	4.3	58	10.3
ST. CLOUD CITY (PT.), BENTON COUNTY					Tract 6.01 -----	3 536	16.1	1 489	15.4
Tract 211 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 6.02 -----	3 425	15.3	1 401	14.8
Tract 212 (pt.) -----	5 950	14.6	2 828	14.1	Tract 7.01 -----	3 383	15.9	1 251	15.7
REMAINDER OF BENTON COUNTY					Tract 8.01 -----	3 726	16.5	1 508	15.1
Tract 201 -----	4 777	45.4	1 660	45.2	Tract 9.01 (pt.) -----	4 630	14.4	2 189	12.7
Tract 202.01 -----	6 330	38.3	2 340	37.6	Tract 10.01 (pt.) -----	2 100	12.2	740	14.6
Tract 202.02 -----	2 310	43.9	713	45.4	Tract 114 (pt.) -----	2	—	1	—
Tract 203 -----	2 377	45.9	756	45.4	REMAINDER OF STEARNS COUNTY				
Tract 211 (pt.) -----	7 983	18.9	3 054	18.7	Tract 3.02 (pt.) -----	1 532	11.2	551	11.6
Tract 212 (pt.) -----	458	45.4	170	46.5	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	2 340	19.6	724	20.2
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN SHERBURNE COUNTY					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	5 494	13.0	2 354	12.0
Tract 303 -----	4 735	44.7	1 924	44.0	Tract 9.01 (pt.) -----	129	45.7	50	50.0
Tract 313 -----	4 947	21.4	1 858	20.9	Tract 10.01 (pt.) -----	3 431	22.5	1 000	22.9
ELK RIVER CITY, SHERBURNE COUNTY					Tract 101 -----	5 425	32.3	1 761	31.7
Tract 305 -----	11 143	12.0	3 887	11.8	Tract 102 -----	4 863	48.0	1 492	47.4
ST. CLOUD CITY (PT.), SHERBURNE COUNTY					Tract 103 -----	1 482	15.1	23	39.1
Tract 303 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	Tract 104.01 -----	2 927	45.7	1 076	45.4
Tract 313 (pt.) -----	4 504	18.7	1 714	18.6	Tract 104.02 -----	2 466	48.3	891	47.7
Tract 314 -----	742	3.4	—	—	Tract 104.03 -----	2 691	42.2	899	44.3
REMAINDER OF SHERBURNE COUNTY					Tract 105 -----	3 499	45.1	1 332	46.9
Tract 301 -----	6 549	29.4	2 376	29.0	Tract 106 -----	3 249	48.1	1 321	47.8
Tract 302 -----	3 026	46.2	1 153	46.1	Tract 107 -----	4 692	26.2	1 871	25.2
Tract 303 (pt.) -----	4 735	44.7	1 924	44.0	Tract 108 -----	932	47.3	295	46.1
Tract 304 -----	10 803	19.9	3 766	19.1	Tract 109 -----	3 902	47.1	1 464	46.5
Tract 313 (pt.) -----	443	49.7	144	49.3	Tract 110 -----	3 582	34.1	1 688	36.7
					Tract 111 -----	5 784	45.0	2 658	45.9
					Tract 112 -----	5 759	46.8	2 394	46.7
					Tract 113.01 -----	4 965	14.1	1 299	15.6
					Tract 113.02 -----	4 920	33.8	1 826	34.4
					Tract 113.03 -----	4 538	31.9	1 780	30.4
					Tract 114 (pt.) -----	2 573	45.1	771	44.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village (ANV) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Indian and Alaska Native Area	A-1
American Indian Reservation <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
American Samoa <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Area Measurement	A-3
Assessment District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Block	A-3
Block Group (BG)	A-4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Borough <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Boundary Changes	A-4
Census Area (Alaska) <i>(See County)</i>	
Census Block <i>(See Block)</i>	
Census Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census County Division (CCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Designated Place (CDP) <i>(See Place)</i>	
Census Division <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Census Geographic Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Census Region and Census Division	A-4
Census Subarea (Alaska) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area	A-5
Central City <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Central Place <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Congressional District (CD)	A-6
Consolidated City <i>(See Place)</i>	
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
County	A-6
County Subdivision	A-6
Crews of Vessels <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Division <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
Election District <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Extended City <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Farm <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
Geographic Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
Geographic Code	A-7
Geographic Presentation	A-7
Gore <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Grant <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Guam <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Hierarchical Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Historic Areas of Oklahoma <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
Historical Counts	A-8
Incorporated Place <i>(See Place)</i>	
Independent City <i>(See County)</i>	
Internal Point	A-8
Inventory Presentation <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
Land Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

Latitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Longitude <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
Magisterial District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Metropolitan Area (MA)	A-8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Minor Civil Division (MCD) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Northern Mariana Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Outlying Areas of the United States	A-9
Palau <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Parish (Louisiana) <i>(See County)</i>	
Parish Governing Authority District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Place	A-9
Plantation <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Population or Housing Unit Density	A-10
Precinct <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
Puerto Rico <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Purchase <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Region <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
Rural <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
Selected States <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
State	A-11
Supervisors' District <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tabulation Block Group <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
TIGER	A-11
Town <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
Township <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Tract <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
Urban and Rural	A-11
Urbanized Area (UA)	A-12
Village <i>(See Place)</i>	
Virgin Islands <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
Voting District (VTD)	A-12
Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

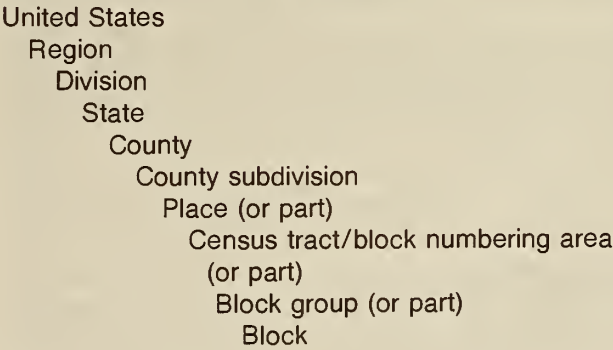
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS	
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	B-2
Ability to Speak English (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Age	B-2
American Indian Tribe (<i>See Race</i>)	
Ancestry	B-2
Carpooling (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Children Ever Born (<i>See Fertility</i>)	
Citizenship	B-4
Civilian Labor Force (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Class of Worker (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Disability (<i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i>)	
Earnings in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Educational Attainment	B-4
Employment Status	B-5
Families (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Composition (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Family Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Family Type (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Farm Population (<i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i>)	
Fertility	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Foster Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Group Quarters	B-7
Hispanic Origin	B-12
Household (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Income in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Household Language (<i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Household Size (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Household Type and Relationship	B-13
Householder (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Income Deficit (<i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i>)	
Income in 1989	B-15
Income Type in 1989 (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B-19
Institutionalized Persons (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Journey to Work	B-21
Labor Force Status (<i>See Employment Status</i>)	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English	B-23
Linguistic Isolation (<i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i>)	
Marital Status	B-25
Married Couples (<i>See Marital Status</i>)	
Means of Transportation to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Migration (<i>See Residence in 1985</i>)	
Mobility Limitation Status	B-26
Nativity (<i>See Place of Birth</i>)	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters (<i>See Group Quarters</i>)	
Occupation (<i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i>)	
Own Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Per Capita Income (<i>See Income in 1989</i>)	
Period of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
Persons in Family (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Persons in Households (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Place of Birth	B-26
Place of Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Poverty Status in 1989	B-27
Presence of Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Private Vehicle Occupancy (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Race	B-28
Reference Week	B-31
Related Children (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Residence in 1985	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status	B-34
Sex	B-34
Spanish Origin (<i>See Hispanic Origin</i>)	
Stepfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Subfamily (<i>See Household Type and Relationship</i>)	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Travel Time to Work (<i>See Journey to Work</i>)	
Type of School (<i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i>)	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Veteran Status	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Work Disability Status	B-35
Work Status in 1989	B-35
Worker (<i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Workers in Family in 1989 (<i>See Work Status in 1989</i>)	
Year of Entry	B-36
Years of Military Service (<i>See Veteran Status</i>)	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	B-36
Acreage	B-37
Age of Structure (<i>See Year Structure Built</i>)	
Agricultural Sales	B-38
Bedrooms	B-38
Boarded-Up Status	B-38
Business on Property	B-38
Condominium Fee	B-39
Condominium Status	B-39
Congregate Housing (<i>See Meals Included in Rent</i>)	
Contract Rent	B-39
Crop Sales (<i>See Agricultural Sales</i>)	
Duration of Vacancy	B-40
Farm Residence	B-40
Gross Rent	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
House Heating Fuel	B-41
Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood	B-41
Kitchen Facilities	B-41
Living Quarters	B-36
Meals Included in Rent	B-41
Mobile Home Costs	B-42
Months Vacant (<i>See Duration of Vacancy</i>)	
Mortgage Payment	B-42
Mortgage Status	B-42
Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Persons in Unit	B-43
Persons Per Room	B-43
Plumbing Facilities	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989	B-43
Real Estate Taxes	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate (<i>See Vacancy Status</i>)	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units (<i>See Tenure</i>)	
Rooms	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989	B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal	B-45
Source of Water	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit	B-45
Tenure	B-46
Type of Structure (<i>See Units in Structure</i>)	
Units in Structure	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere	B-47
Utilities	B-47
Vacancy Status	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (<i>See Living Quarters</i>)	
Value	B-48
Vehicles Available	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit	B-49
Year Structure Built	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES	B-49
Interpolation	B-49
Mean	B-49
Median	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios	B-50
Quartile	B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in “noninstitutional group quarters” regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on “tree farms.”

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.” If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during “street” enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was “homeless.”

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of “visible in street locations” if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Asian.”

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Pacific Islander” by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Hawaiian” as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Samoan” or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as “Guamanian” or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising “Other Pacific Islander.”

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the “White,” “Black,” “American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut,” and the “Asian or Pacific Islander” race categories described above. Persons reporting in the “Other race” category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—“Indian (Amer.),” “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API),” and “Other race”—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

The written entries under “Indian (Amer.)” and “Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)” were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the “Other race” category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under “Other race” underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father’s (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the “Other race” circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for “Other race” and “Other API” responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the “Other race” category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data	C-9
Errors in the Data	C-2
Estimation Procedure	C-5
Sample Design	C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$$SE_{\hat{X}} \text{ and } SE_{\hat{Y}} \text{ of estimates } \hat{X} \text{ and } \hat{Y}:$$

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.			Renter
	All Other Housing Units		White Householder
11	1 person in housing unit		Householder of Hispanic origin
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit		Rent
		101	Less than \$100
		102	\$100 to \$199
STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY			
		103	\$200 to \$299
1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2	104	\$300 to \$399
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2	105	\$400 to \$499
		106	\$500 to \$599
STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
		107	\$600 to \$749
1	Single unit structure	108	\$750 to \$999
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units	109	\$1,000 or more
		110	No cash rent
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units		Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
		111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT			
Group	Owner	121-140	Black Householder
	White Householder		Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Hispanic Origin		
	Value		Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
1	Less than \$20,000		
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999		
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999		
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999		
9	\$300,000 or more		
10	Other ¹		Householder of Other Race
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin	181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10		
	Black Householder		Vacant Housing Units
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20	1	Vacant for rent
		2	Vacant for sale
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder	3	Other vacant
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder		
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		
	Householder of Other Race		
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20		

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Minnesota

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.2
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3–11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21	<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 01 <input type="radio"/> 02 <input type="radio"/> 03	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21
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Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Metal furniture manufacturing
Retail grocery store
Petroleum refining
Cattle ranch

Do not enter –

Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

Do not enter –

Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government category*; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.	Last name		Last name	
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <hr/> If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.) , print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API) , print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If Other race , print race. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API → <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →	
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		a. Age 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 b. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic , print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD					
Last name _____		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) _____ and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No					
First name _____ Middle initial _____							
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____							
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more </div> </div>					
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____ </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ </div> </div>							
a. Age _____ b. Year of birth _____		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other _____					
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more </div> </div>					
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		FOR CENSUS USE					
A. Total persons <div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input type="radio"/> 39 <input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45 <input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49 <input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53 <input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57 <input type="radio"/> 58 <input type="radio"/> 59 <input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63 <input type="radio"/> 64 <input type="radio"/> 65 <input type="radio"/> 66 <input type="radio"/> 67 <input type="radio"/> 68 <input type="radio"/> 69 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73 <input type="radio"/> 74 <input type="radio"/> 75 <input type="radio"/> 76 <input type="radio"/> 77 <input type="radio"/> 78 <input type="radio"/> 79 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83 <input type="radio"/> 84 <input type="radio"/> 85 <input type="radio"/> 86 <input type="radio"/> 87 <input type="radio"/> 88 <input type="radio"/> 89 <input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93 <input type="radio"/> 94 <input type="radio"/> 95 <input type="radio"/> 96 <input type="radio"/> 97 <input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 99 </div> </div>		B. Type of unit <input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere		D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		G. DO _____ ID _____	
C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 19 <input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 21 <input type="radio"/> 22 <input type="radio"/> 23 <input type="radio"/> 24 <input type="radio"/> 25 <input type="radio"/> 26 <input type="radio"/> 27 <input type="radio"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 29 <input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 31 <input type="radio"/> 32 <input type="radio"/> 33 <input type="radio"/> 34 <input type="radio"/> 35 <input type="radio"/> 36 <input type="radio"/> 37 <input type="radio"/> 38 <input type="radio"/> 39 <input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 41 <input type="radio"/> 42 <input type="radio"/> 43 <input type="radio"/> 44 <input type="radio"/> 45 <input type="radio"/> 46 <input type="radio"/> 47 <input type="radio"/> 48 <input type="radio"/> 49 <input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 51 <input type="radio"/> 52 <input type="radio"/> 53 <input type="radio"/> 54 <input type="radio"/> 55 <input type="radio"/> 56 <input type="radio"/> 57 <input type="radio"/> 58 <input type="radio"/> 59 <input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 61 <input type="radio"/> 62 <input type="radio"/> 63 <input type="radio"/> 64 <input type="radio"/> 65 <input type="radio"/> 66 <input type="radio"/> 67 <input type="radio"/> 68 <input type="radio"/> 69 <input type="radio"/> 70 <input type="radio"/> 71 <input type="radio"/> 72 <input type="radio"/> 73 <input type="radio"/> 74 <input type="radio"/> 75 <input type="radio"/> 76 <input type="radio"/> 77 <input type="radio"/> 78 <input type="radio"/> 79 <input type="radio"/> 80 <input type="radio"/> 81 <input type="radio"/> 82 <input type="radio"/> 83 <input type="radio"/> 84 <input type="radio"/> 85 <input type="radio"/> 86 <input type="radio"/> 87 <input type="radio"/> 88 <input type="radio"/> 89 <input type="radio"/> 90 <input type="radio"/> 91 <input type="radio"/> 92 <input type="radio"/> 93 <input type="radio"/> 94 <input type="radio"/> 95 <input type="radio"/> 96 <input type="radio"/> 97 <input type="radio"/> 98 <input type="radio"/> 99	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
<p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States </p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950 </p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college </p> <p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD) </p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits </p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i> </p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all </p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> </p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i> </p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time </p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Years</p>	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If this person is a female —</i></p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> </p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i> </p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits </p> <p>d. County</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>e. State</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p>f. ZIP Code</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATATM. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATATM. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States; DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

Geographic areas

Description

STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

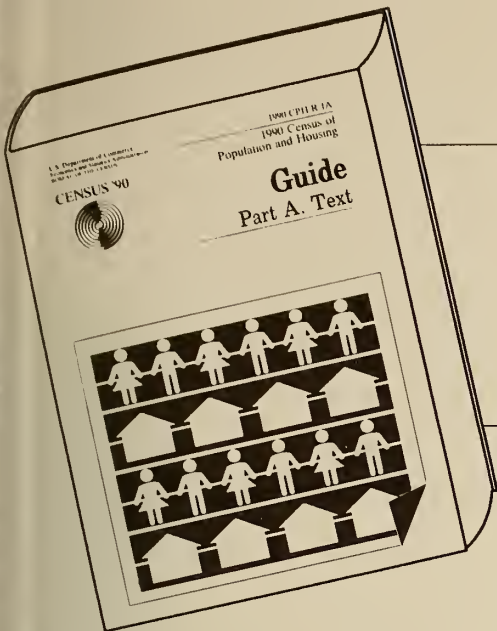
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



Make 1990 Census Data Work for You!

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide, Part A. Text

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

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► **Geographic terms and products**—Definitions of geographic terms. Information about maps, TIGER files, code schemes.

- **Where to find assistance**—Describes services to help you obtain and use data, then lists over 1,700 data center organizations, 200 Census Bureau data specialists, Federal statistical agencies, and other sources of assistance.
- **Population and housing concepts**—What they mean. How they've changed from the '80 census.
- **Census procedures**—Efforts to encourage response. How State and local governments helped. The full range of collection and processing activities.

Part A, Text is the first of a 3-part *Guide*. Part A (1990 CPH-R-1A) costs \$11.00 (S/N 003-024-08574-7) and is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Still to come, a glossary of terms and an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files.

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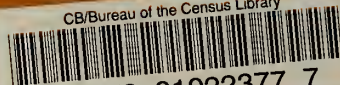
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